Offices of Minority Health
Resource Center
PO Box 37337
Washington, DC 20013-7337

KIDS COUNT Special Report

WHEN TEENS HAVE SEX: Issues and Trends

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. The Foundation also funds a nationwide network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

ERRATA NOTIFICATION

ERRATA NOTIFICATION for
WHEN TEENS HAVE SEX: ISSUES AND TRENDS

A KIDS COUNT Special Report
Published by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
JANUARY 20, 1999

After the KIDS COUNT Special Report entitled *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends*, was printed we discovered one of the measures was mislabeled. The measure labeled, "Percent of Births to Teens Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care: 1996" should be labeled, "Percent of Births to Teens Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care: 1996."

The definition of this measure appearing on page 148 should also be changed. The new definition for this measure is provided below.

Percent of Births to Teens Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care: 1996 is the percentage of births that occurred to mothers who received inadequate prenatal care according to the *Kessner Index*. The *Kessner Index* is a multidimensional measure that examines when prenatal care began in terms of the total number of prenatal visits made by the mother as well as the gestational age of the infant. Care is classified as "adequate," "intermediate," or "inadequate." Adequate care is care that was begun in the first trimester with an appropriate number of prenatal care visits consistent with the length of gestation. Women classified as having inadequate care include all women who began care in the third trimester plus women whose care began earlier but who had four or fewer visits depending on the length of the pregnancy. Intermediate care is the classification for all other combinations of care, visits, and length of gestation.

For more information on the *Kessner Index*, see Kessner, D.M., Singer J., Kalk C.E., Schesinger, E.R. (1973), "Infant Death: An Analysis by Maternal Risk and Health Care," in Contrasts in Health Status, Volume 1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

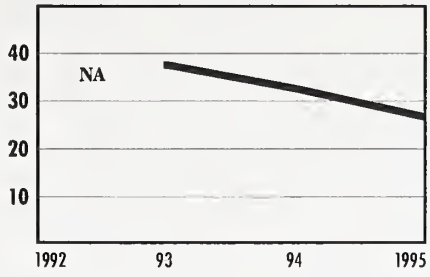
The Annie E. Casey Foundation

701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
410.547.6600
Fax 410.547.6624
www.aecf.org

Three other errors were found in the KIDS COUNT Special Report entitled *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends* after it went to press. All the errors concern state abortion rates. Corrections are presented below:

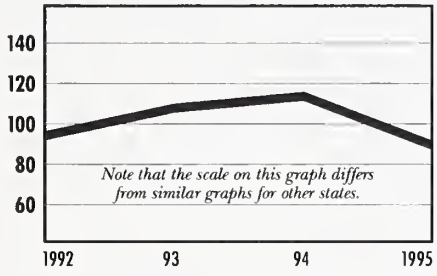
Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)

Connecticut



1) In Connecticut, the graph on page 50 should show "NA" for 1992 data. The 1993 rate was also listed for 1992. The correct information is shown in Appendix 1 on page 141.

District of Columbia

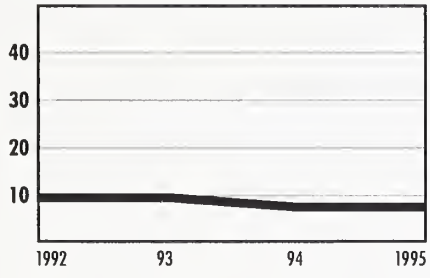


2) In the District of Columbia, the graph on page 54 and the D.C. data in Appendix 1 on page 141 incorrectly indicate that data is not available for D.C. Abortion rates for 1992 through 1995 are available for D.C. and they are as follows:

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)

YEAR	Teen Abortion Rate
1992	93
1993	107
1994	113
1995	88

Utah



3) In Utah, the graph on page 126 incorrectly shows abortion rates as Not Available. The rates are available and are presented in Appendix 1 on page 141.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation regrets these errors. If there are questions about these corrections, please feel free to call Bill O'Hare, KIDS COUNT Coordinator at the Casey Foundation at 410 223-2949.

MH99D3649

KIDS COUNT Special Report

WHEN TEENS HAVE SEX: Issues and Trends

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Copyright © 1998 Annie E. Casey Foundotion

All photogrophy except caver
copyright © 1998 Elizabeth Rappoport
Cover photogrophy capyright © 1998 Dovid Oliver

Design by KINETIK Cammunication Grophics, Inc.
Washington, DC

Acknowledgments

This *KIDS COUNT Special Report* could not be produced and distributed without the help of numerous people. The publication was assembled and produced under the general direction of Dr. William P. O'Hare, KIDS COUNT Coordinator at the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Most of the data presented in the *Special Report* were collected and organized by Dr. Richard Wertheimer and Ms. Lauren Connon at Child Trends, who worked tirelessly assembling, organizing, checking, and rechecking the figures seen here.

Dr. Geri Lynn Peak provided special expertise with regard to adolescent reproductive health issues and teen pregnancy prevention programs.

We also owe a special thanks to Ms. Martye T. Scobee of the Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville for providing data on youths without health insurance.

We would also like to thank Ms. Stephanie J. Ventura from the National Center for Health Statistics for making special tabulations available for inclusion in this *Special Report*. Ms. Melinda Flock, from the Division of STD Prevention, in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, also provided special tabulations for this publication.

Special thanks are also due Sam Shelton, Jeffrey Fabian, Beth Clawson, and Scott Rier of KINETIK Communication Graphics, Inc., who were responsible for the design of the *Special Report*, and the staff at the Widmeyer Baker Group for providing assistance in the promotion and dissemination of the *Special Report*.

Finally, we would like to thank the state KIDS COUNT projects listed on page 152; the Plain Talk grantees listed on page 158; and a group of dissemination partners who will distribute the *Special Report* to national, state, and local leaders across the country.

Permission to copy, disseminate, or otherwise use information from this *Special Report* is granted as long as appropriate acknowledgment is given.

To obtain additional copies of this publication, call 410.223.2890 or write to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: *KIDS COUNT*, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

This report, *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends—KIDS COUNT Special Report*, is available on the Internet at www.aecf.org.

Table of Contents

4	Foreword
6	**Overview**
21	Myths and Facts About Teens and Sex
25	**National Profiles**
26	United States Profile
28	**National Maps**
37	**State Profiles**
38	Profiles in alphabetical order for 50 states and the District of Columbia
140	**References and Resources**
141	Appendix 1: Teen Abortion Rate by State
142	Appendix 2: Teen Pregnancy Rate by State
146	Definitions and Data Sources
152	Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects
158	Resources

This *KIDS COUNT Special Report* contains some hopeful news for the future of America's families. Since 1991, the percentages of American teenagers getting pregnant, giving birth, or having abortions have all fallen. Teen pregnancies have declined 14 percent since 1990, reaching the lowest annual rate in more than 20 years. Similarly, the rate of births to teens is down 12 percent from the beginning of the decade. These welcome declines occurred in every state and the District of Columbia and across all racial groups.

Of course, these improving numbers still fall far short of what is acceptable and attainable. In 1996, more than half a million American teens gave birth. Most of these adolescents were unmarried, and many were not ready for the responsibilities and demands of parenthood.

Foreword

For a good share of these new mothers, premature parenting will foreshorten their schooling, narrow their personal development, and greatly increase the likelihood that they will be poor and dependent as young adults. Equally predictable is that the hardship of too-early parenting will be visited upon the next generation. The children of teenagers are far more likely than other babies to be below average in weight at birth, to be deprived of adequate learning opportunities, and to be poor. And as they grow up, these kids are more likely to drop out, get into trouble, and end up as teen parents themselves.

Perhaps the encouraging data in this *Report* signal that we Americans are finally coming to terms with the gravity, magnitude, and tragedy of unprepared parenthood. Over the past decade, there have been increased efforts—on the part of parents, teachers, community leaders, and service providers—to talk with and to inform young people about the challenges and hazards of adolescent sex. In many parts of the country, adolescent health services are being reconfigured to become more relevant, accessible, and helpful to the young people who need them most. And finally, there is increasing evidence that we are beginning to recognize that the most powerful pregnancy prevention strategy is to ensure that all of our children have the opportunities, skills, and confidence in their own potential to allow them to make the decisions that will safeguard their own futures. Together, these efforts to inform, serve, and inspire young people are at least part of the reason that more teens are postponing sexual initiation and that others are becoming more conscientious users of contraception.

But the progress made to date—the progress detailed in the pages that follow—is no cause for national self-congratulation. On the contrary, the data presented here pose a compelling challenge to all of us. The trends clearly affirm that things can change, that outcomes can improve, and that thoughtful interventions can make a difference. This should leave all of us with the conviction that now is the time to redouble our efforts—as parents, as policymakers, or simply as citizens—to further drive down the rates of unprepared teen pregnancy and parenting in the United States. In fact, we should hold ourselves accountable for at least a one-third reduction in the teen birth rate from current levels by the year 2005. It is an achievable goal, and striving for anything less would amount to a virtual acquiescence in compromised futures for hundreds of thousands of America's young people.

Douglas W. Nelson
President
The Annie E. Casey Foundation

OVERVIEW

In the 1990s, teen pregnancy and birth rotes in the United Stotes have declined significantly. Researchers cite two moin factors: fewer teens ore having sex, ond among those who ore, more ore using controceptives. Despite these positive trends, there are still about 1 million pregnancies ond obout holf o million births each yeor to young women ages 15 to 19. As o society, we ore chollenged to continue oddressing the consequences of teenoge sexuol octivity.

The care and protection of children is, first and foremost, a family concern. But when teenagers have babies, the consequences are felt throughout society. Children born to teenage parents are more likely to be of low birth-weight and to suffer from inadequate health care, more likely to leave high school without graduating, and more likely to be poor, thus perpetuating a cycle of unrealized potential.[1]

Despite a 20-year low in the teen pregnancy rate and an impressive decline in the teen birth rate, the United States still has the highest teen pregnancy rate of any industrialized country. About 40 percent of American women become pregnant before the age of 20.[2] The result is about 1 million pregnancies each year among women ages 15 to 19. About half of those pregnancies end in births, often to young women and

men who lack the financial and emotional resources to care adequately for their children. And when parents are financially and emotionally unprepared, their children are more likely to be cared for either by other relatives, such as grandparents, or by taxpayers through public assistance.

Experts estimate that the combination of lost tax revenues and increased spending on public assistance, child health care, foster care, and the criminal justice system totals about $7 billion annually for births to teens.

Experts estimate that the combination of lost tax revenues and increased spending on public assistance, child health care, foster care, and the criminal justice system totals about $7 billion annually for births to teens.[3] In *Kids Having Kids: A Robin Hood Foundation Special Report on the Costs of Adolescent Childbearing*, researchers note, "During her first 12 years of parenthood, the average adolescent mother receives income and food stamps valued at just over $17,000 annually..."[4]

HOPEFUL SIGNS OF CHANGE

Recent declines in the pregnancy and birth rates are encouraging. The rate of pregnancies has dropped from a peak of 117 for every 1,000 young women ages 15 to 19 in 1990, to 101 in 1995. That 14 percent drop brought the rate to its lowest level since 1975. Similarly, the teen birth rate has dropped from 62 for every 1,000 young women ages 15 to 19 in 1991, to 54 in 1996—a 12 percent decline. During that 5-year period, the National Center for Health Statistics reports that the actual *number* of births to teens dropped by 5 percent, but is still close to half a million each year.

As reported in the pages that follow, every state and the District of Columbia experienced some decline in their teen birth rate between 1991 and 1996, from a 6 percent drop in Arkansas to a 29 percent drop in Alaska. In addition, the teen birth rate decreased among all races. The steepest decline—21 percent—occurred among black teenagers, whose rate of births is now the lowest in 40 years. Another hopeful sign is that nationally, the birth rate among 15- to 17-year-olds declined faster than that for 18- and 19-year-olds.

What's behind the overall drop in these rates? Some might speculate that the reduction in the teen birth rate results from an increase in the abortion rate. But the teen abortion rate (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19) fell from 41 in 1990 to 30 in 1995.

Rather than trying to deal with a pregnancy after the fact, more teenagers seem to be trying to *prevent* pregnancies. Researchers cite two main reasons for the overall drop in both pregnancy and birth rates: Fewer teens are having sex, and among those who are, more are using

contraceptives. In a special analysis of the falling pregnancy and birth rates, Patricia Donovan of the Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI) noted that researchers attribute the recent trends in teen sexual activity and contraceptive use to a variety of factors:

- **greater emphasis on delaying sexual activity;**
- **more responsible attitudes among teenagers about casual sex and out-of-wedlock childbearing;**
- **increased fear of sexually transmitted diseases, especially Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome;**
- **the growing popularity of long-lasting contraceptive methods, such as the implant (Norplant) and the injectable (Depo-Provera) options, and possibly more consistent or correct use of other contraceptive methods; and**
- **a stronger economy, with better job prospects for young people.**[5]

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, conducted under the auspices of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, confirms that fewer teens are having sex. In 1997, 48 percent of the nation's high school students reported ever having had sex, compared to 54 percent in 1990. The overall rate masks important differences among subgroups. In 1997, 44 percent of non-Hispanic whites, 52 percent of Hispanics, and 73 percent of non-Hispanic blacks reported ever having had sex (see Table 1). But only 35 percent of all respondents said that they had been sexually active in the previous 3 months.

Reported rates of sexual activity dropped more dramatically among male teens than among female teens. Between 1990 and 1997, the percent of females who reported ever having had sex remained at 48 percent, but the rate among young men dropped from 61 percent to 49 percent. The rate declined most steeply among non-Hispanic white males, dropping from 56 percent to 43 percent. Among non-Hispanic black males the rate went from 88 percent to 80 percent and among Hispanic males, from 63 percent to 58 percent.

As researchers from the National Center for Health Statistics and from the Urban Institute have noted, those teens who *are* having sex are more likely to use condoms. In 1990, 45 percent of teens who reported having had sex during the previous 3 months said that they had used a condom. By 1997, the figure was up to 57 percent. The rate among males jumped from 49 percent in 1990 to 63 percent in 1997, and the rate among females during the same period went from 40 percent to 51 percent.[6]

REASONS FOR CONTINUED ALARM: DEMOGRAPHIC CONCERNS

At best, the downward trends in teen sexual activity call for cautious optimism. No one can predict whether the rates will continue to go

TABLE 1

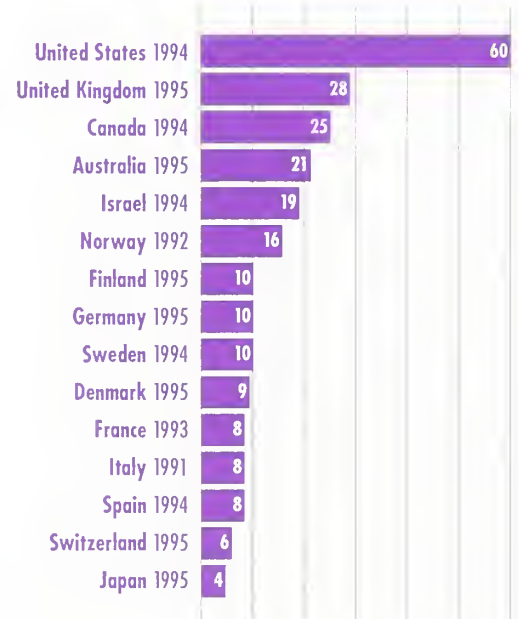
Percent of High School Students Who Reported Ever Having Had Sex: 1990 and 1997

	1990	1997
TOTAL	54%	48%
GENDER		
Male	61%	49%
Female	48%	48%
RACE/ETHNICITY		
Non-Hispanic White	52%	44%
Non-Hispanic Black	72%	73%
Hispanic	53%	52%
GRADE		
9th	40%	38%
10th	48%	43%
11th	57%	50%
12th	72%	61%

SOURCE: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

CHART 1

Teen Birth Rates for Selected Developed Countries



SOURCE: United Nations, Demographic Yearbook: 1996 (New York, United Nations, 1998), pages 353-364, Table 11.

down or pop back up again. So, it would be a mistake to think, merely on the basis of these hopeful signs, that the problem of teen pregnancy is close to being solved.

For starters, the teen birth rate is higher than it was 10 years ago. It's also worth re-emphasizing that the U.S. rates are still the highest in the developed world (see Chart 1). The next closest nation, the United Kingdom, has a teen birth rate that is only about half that of the United States. And the high rate of childbearing among American teens is widespread. The Alan Guttmacher Institute reports that in 26 states and the District of Columbia, at least 1 out of every 10 teen females ages 15 to 19 became pregnant in 1992 (the latest year for which these figures are available). In every state, the pregnancy rate was higher than that of the United Kingdom. Equally troublesome is the fact that nationally, 22 percent of births were to teens ages 15 to 19 who already had a child.

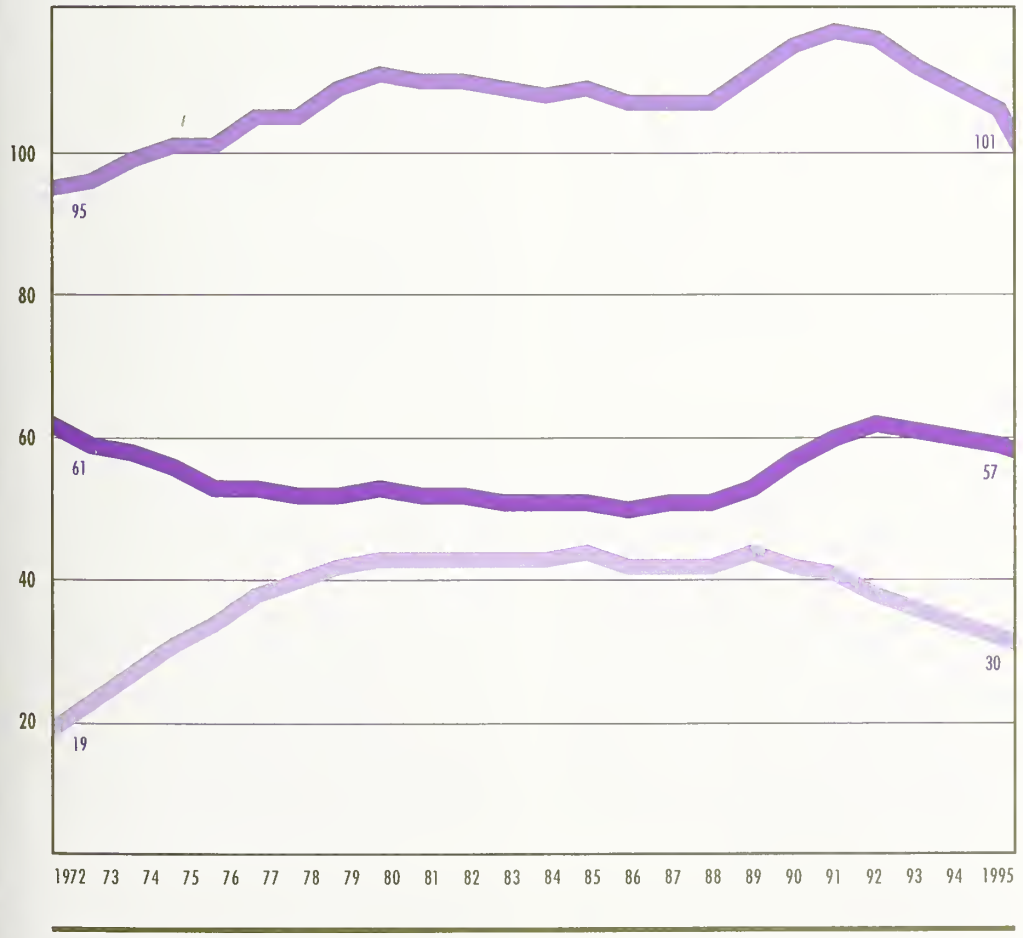
Demographic trends confirm that the recent good news may be short-lived. As the children of the "baby boomlet" swell the ranks of American teenagers over the next few years, the absolute number of babies born to teenagers is likely to increase even if the birth rate remains constant. In fact, using the 1996 rate to project the number of births to women ages 15 to 19 in the year 2005 suggests a 14 percent increase in the number of babies born to teen mothers.

The majority of those births are likely to be out of wedlock, as were 76 percent of births to women ages 15 to 19 throughout the United States in 1996. Among the states, the percent of births that occurred to unmarried teens ranged from 58 percent in Utah to 92 percent in Rhode Island and 97 percent in the District of Columbia in 1996. According to the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, a private, non-partisan effort launched in 1996, the vast majority of unmarried teen mothers choose to keep their children rather than put them up for adoption.[7]

Today's teen parents face very different circumstances than their counterparts of 30 years ago. During the 1960s, more than two-thirds of births to 15- to 19-year-olds occurred within marriage, even when conception occurred beforehand.[8] At that time, marriage was viewed as an ultimate life goal, offering the financial and social stability that was considered essential for having and raising children. By the late 1980s, however, less than 40 percent of 15- to 19-year-olds who gave birth were married.[9] Among teen mothers in 1996, AGI reports that 84 percent of 15- to 17-year-olds and 71 percent of 18- to 19-year-olds were unmarried. Even though the stigma of out-of-wedlock births has lessened, "children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing

FIGURE 1

Pregnancy Rate, Birth Rate, and Abortion Rate of Females Ages 15 to 19: 1972-1995



SOURCE: Alan Guttmacher Institute.

up in two-parent families," as noted in the 1998 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.[10]

Family structure is not the only factor that determines whether a child will succeed, but it has a definite impact, as sociologists Sara McLanahan and Gary Sandefur argue in their book, *Growing Up With a Single Parent*. They examined a decade's worth of data and found, "Compared with teenagers of similar background who grow up with both parents at home, adolescents who have lived apart from one of their parents during some period of childhood are twice as likely to drop out of high school, twice as likely to have a child before age twenty, and one and a half times as likely to be 'idle'—out of school and out of work—in their teens and early twenties."[11]

REASONS FOR CONTINUED ALARM: THE HUMAN AND SOCIAL COSTS

The rates and numbers of teen pregnancies and births in the United States are cause for alarm, even with the recent dips. But it is the human and social costs of teen pregnancy and parenting that are most compelling. Premature parenthood is more than a 9-month interruption in a youth's life. Rather, it can further complicate a life that is already deficient in promise, hope, and dreams for the future.

Consequences for Young Parents

A young woman who has a child before graduating from high school is less likely to complete school than a young woman who does not have a child. About 64 percent of teen mothers graduated from high school or earned a GED within 2 years after they would have graduated, compared with about 94 percent of teenage women who did not give birth.[12] The failure to go further in school can limit the mother's employment options and increase the likelihood that she and her family will be poor. And the roughly one-fifth of adolescent moms who have more than one child are even more economically vulnerable. They might further delay finishing high school, putting them at greater risk of being slotted into low-wage jobs or of facing prolonged unemployment, poverty, and welfare.

For many teens, those risks are already high, and childbirth merely propels them further along a well-traveled path. That's because teens who give birth are more likely to come from disadvantaged family situations in which their life chances are already limited. While teen pregnancy touches all levels of our society, teens who give birth are more likely to come from economically disadvantaged families and communities, to be poor academic achievers with low aspirations, and to be coping with substance abuse and behavioral problems. Teen moms are also more likely to have mothers who completed fewer years of schooling and to have mothers or older sisters who also gave birth as adolescents.[13]

Today we know more about effective practices through community-based programs that not only bring positive results, but can also be replicated throughout the nation.

Nearly 80 percent of teen mothers eventually go on welfare. According to Child Trends, more than 75 percent of all unmarried teen mothers went on welfare within 5 years of the birth of their first child. In fact, some 55 percent of all mothers on welfare were teenagers at the time their first child was born.[14]

The consequences of early parenthood for teen fathers are generally not as severe as those for teen mothers, even though teen fathers are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviors and to use alcohol routinely, deal drugs, or quit school. Among married men studied by researchers in *Kids Having Kids*, those who were teen fathers had the least schooling.[15] Also, researchers calculated that the fathers of children born to teen mothers earned an estimated average of $3,400 less a year than the fathers of children born to mothers who were 20 or 21, over the 18 years following the birth of their first child.[16]

Consequences for Children

For many of the children of teen parents, the future is compromised even before they are born. Nationally, 10 percent of teens ages 15 to 19 who gave birth in 1996 received inadequate prenatal care. And, in Arizona, New Mexico, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia, more than 14 percent of teens did not receive adequate prenatal care. That undoubtedly helps to explain why babies born to teen mothers are about one-third more likely to be of low birth-weight (less than 5.5 pounds) than babies born to older women. Once born, the children of teen mothers face additional health risks. The infant mortality rate (deaths to children under age 1 per 1,000 live births) for children born to women under age 20 is about 50 percent higher than the rate for those born to women who are older than 20. The rate for children born to black or Native-American teen mothers is nearly twice that for children born to women who are older than 20. In addition, a recent study by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development found that babies born to teen moms are at higher risk of abuse and neglect, including death.

Given the diminished economic prospects that many teen mothers experience, we should not be surprised that children born to unmarried women who are under the age of 20 and who have not completed high school are *10 times* more likely to be poor than children born to married women who are 20 or older and have a high school diploma.[17] In 1996, the poverty rate for all children born to teen mothers was 42 percent, twice the overall rate for children. But income is not the only problem. Studies show that teen parents are generally less able to give their children the kind of solid foundation, including proper nutrition, health care, cognitive and social stimulation, and old-fashioned nurturing—in short, the things *all* kids need—to get off to a good start.

Consequences for Health

Not all concerns about teenagers having sex relate to premature childbearing. Each year, more than 3 million teens contract a sexually transmitted disease (STD), accounting for about one-fourth of the 12 million Americans infected annually. Adolescents are at high risk for many of these infections because they are more likely to engage in unprotected sex and to have multiple partners over brief periods of time. And some teens are pressured into having sex without being able to protect themselves. These factors increase the likelihood that a sexually active teen will have sex with someone who is already infected with an STD. Because teens are less likely to be insured or to have a regular source of primary care, they often experience significant delays in screening, diagnosis, and treatment, leading to medical complications that would otherwise be avoidable.

It is estimated that one-fourth of all new human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) cases each year occur in people ages 13 to 21, that half are among people under the age of 25, and that the majority of these infections are transmitted sexually. Other sexually transmitted viral infections that are prevalent among adolescents include the human papillomavirus, associated with the vast majority of cases of cervical dysplasia (a pre-cancerous condition of the cervix that affects over 2.5 million American women), and hepatitis B virus, which increases the risk of cirrhosis and cancer of the liver.

Adolescent women are also highly vulnerable to chlamydia and gonorrhea. While the target gonorrhea rate established by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is 225 per 100,000 people, the national rate for females ages 15 to 19 in 1996 was 699.[18] And in some urban areas, the rate among adolescent females has ranged as high as 6,000 for more than a decade. In 1996, the national rate of chlamydia per 100,000 females ages 15 to 19 was 1,942. Chlamydia is probably the most common sexually transmitted disease in the United States. Together with gonorrhea, chlamydia is a leading cause of pelvic inflammatory disease and a common cause of infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and fetal complications, including premature birth.

Consequences for Society

Taken as a whole, society has to view the dangerous consequences of teenage sexual activity as an ongoing challenge. We should want to protect our teenagers from the risk of premature parenthood and from disease, and we should want to protect the children they would struggle to raise. If we are serious about breaking the cycles of poverty and underachievement that, too often, result from kids having kids, then we must not be satisfied with the recent downward trends, and we must expand our efforts to help those

teens who are at greatest risk. Rather than becoming complacent because of the recent downturn, we must be more aggressive in implementing the positive lessons that contributed to it and redouble our efforts to cut the teen birth rate even more significantly. The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy suggests a sensible goal of reducing the teen birth rate by one-third—to 36 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19—by the year 2005.

PREVENTING TEEN PREGNANCY: STRATEGIES THAT WORK

To accomplish this ambitious, but feasible, goal will require an unwavering commitment and aggressive action by both communities and families. It must be recognized that there is no magic solution to reducing teen pregnancy, childbearing, and STD rates, nor will a single intervention work for all teens. Because the decline from 1990 to 1996 is attributable to many factors, it is essential to continue and expand a range of programs that embrace many strategies. Experts agree that holistic, comprehensive, and flexible approaches are needed.

The Importance of Information

Communities and families need to provide accurate and consistent information about how to reduce risk-taking behaviors, such as unprotected sexual activity.

At a minimum, teens should be given basic information—about abstinence; about contraceptives, condoms, and other options for protection; and about their reproductive health. We need to talk to them more openly about the consequences of having a child and, certainly, about the consequences of having more than one child, before the age of 20. We need to more actively present to disadvantaged teens, in particular, a broader vision of their life possibilities. And we need to provide them with more targeted academic and job opportunities. An estimated 85 percent of teen pregnancies are unintentional.[19] But, too many teenagers become parents either because they cannot envision another positive future direction to their lives, or because they lack concrete educational or employment goals and opportunities that would convince them to delay parenthood.

Rather than becoming complacent because of the recent downturn, we must be more aggressive in implementing the positive lessons that contributed to it and redouble our efforts to cut the teen birth rate even more significantly.

Teens also need access to specific information about how their bodies work and how to keep their bodies safe and healthy. Adults should recognize that young people need accurate, age-appropriate information about sexual behavior and its consequences. Whether or not they choose to have sex, teens need to develop skills in communication and sexual decision making so that sex does not just "happen."

Much relevant information about sexual behavior and its consequences can be conveyed through sex education classes, and a Harris Poll in 1988 found that 85 percent of adults support required sex education programs in schools.[20] Yet a 50-state survey a decade later by Child Trends found that 19 states have an official policy requiring or encouraging pregnancy prevention programs in the public schools. In contrast, states have been much more aggressive in educating students about STDs. All but 8 states have an official policy regarding HIV/AIDS education in their public schools.[21] Despite that emphasis by states, many teens continue to take risks. Less than half of sexually experienced teen boys and only 38 percent of teen girls say they have used birth control every time they have had intercourse.[22]

Presenting Clear Messages

Communities and families need to encourage more frequent and less ambiguous communication from adults, especially parents, on the issue of teenage sexual activity.

Today's adolescents are bombarded with a constant barrage of sexual images in popular culture, from advertisements to movies to song lyrics. Sex sells. But the sales pitch is often one-dimensional, ignoring the importance of values, emotional involvement, or the possibility of unintended consequences like pregnancy or disease.

Given these mixed messages about sex, and the fact that a large proportion of teens learn about sex from their friends, it is especially important for adults, particularly parents, to get past their own discomfort and have frank and open discussions with teens. In addition to basic information about sex, open communication can lead teenagers to seek the health counseling and services that they need.

Programs like the Casey Foundation's Plain Talk Initiative recognize the importance of reproductive health information and supports for teens—and the important role that adults play in providing them. Plain Talk has operated in five cities—San Diego, Hartford, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Seattle. It focuses on adults in the community, including parents and other relatives, teachers, neighbors, clinic service providers, ministers, and others,

Responsible adults and family members can convey to children, even at a young age, clear and relevant information about sexuality and appropriate sexual behavior. Such advice can counter the often one-dimensional messages and images about sex that youngsters hear and see in popular culture, and can result in a willingness by teenagers to postpone sexual involvement.

who interact with teens who may already be sexually active. The program seeks to create a community-wide consensus among parents and other adults to protect these youths from unintended pregnancies and disease. It also helps adults communicate more effectively with teens about responsible sexual decision making and behavior. And it helps mobilize adults to ensure that teens have access to good-quality, age-appropriate, and conveniently available reproductive health care, including contraceptives.

Community Reinforcements

Communities and families need to develop comprehensive, community-wide plans of action for adolescent pregnancy prevention, including adolescent reproductive health services, sexuality education, and programs to encourage young people to delay childbearing.

Adolescent reproductive health is not just about young women. Nor is it just about birth control pills. It encompasses an array of services, including comprehensive sex education; health promotion; and prevention of pregnancy, STDs, and HIV/AIDS. The challenge is to make clinical services available to teens in ways that increase their motivation and capacity to protect themselves.

Research, experience, and common sense confirm that, ideally, adolescent reproductive health services should include a site that is convenient to teens, such as a school or a mall; services for males as well as females; services that are provided during non-school hours, such as late afternoons, evenings, and weekends; non-medical services, such as peer education and mental health counseling; staff specifically selected and trained to work with adolescents; appropriate involvement of family members and significant others; confidentiality of patient information; and low-cost or free services.

Screening is one essential service that should be provided as part of any comprehensive strategy to reduce STD rates among teens. Screening programs are especially important for chlamydia because many infected persons have no symptoms. Studies indicate that screening for chlamydia can reduce the incidence of pelvic inflammatory disease by as much as 60 percent. Family planning clinics with screening programs in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington registered a drop of 67 percent in chlamydia infection rates between 1988 and 1997. During that same period, the national reported rate of chlamydia infection more than doubled.[23]

We must also recognize that contraception works for sexually active adolescents and that the recent drop in teen pregnancies and births is due, in part, to more consistent use of contraceptives by sexually active teens. Family planning is an important component of adolescent reproductive health. The Alan Guttmacher

Institute estimates that as a result of publicly funded family planning programs, including clinics and family planning services, about 386,000 unintended pregnancies among females ages 15 to 19 are prevented each year. Beyond access to quality reproductive health services, all young people need comprehensive sexuality education to prepare them for healthy adult relationships. Effective programs give information about abstinence, healthy relationships, *and* contraception. They also help young people explore attitudes, feelings, and values about human development, dating, gender roles, sexual behavior, and healthy sexual decision making. They are most effective when they are culturally specific and focus on building skills, including the ability to say "no."

One model is Girls, Incorporated's Preventing Adolescent Pregnancy program. Girls, Inc. is a national youth organization, and their program provides females, ages 9 to 18, with the information, skills, and motivation-building activities they need to avoid early pregnancy and to plan full, satisfying lives. The program has four components targeting specific age groups. Starting with the youngest participants, the program focuses on building positive parent/daughter communication about sexuality and values (ages 9 to 11), emphasizing how to recognize and resist pressure to become sexually active (ages 12 to 14), setting life goals that include using abstinence or contraception to avoid pregnancy (ages 15 to 18), and linking participants with community-based health services, including access to contraception (ages 12 to 18).

Another program that is widely used in communities across the country was developed for seventh and eighth graders by the Emory University School of Medicine and the Grady Memorial Hospital Teen Services Program in Atlanta, Georgia. One component of the program, called Postponing Sexual Involvement, employs older teens to teach younger people how to resist social and peer pressure to become sexually active. A second component, Respecting Your Future, enlists nurses and counselors to provide basic information about teen sexuality, including methods of protection against pregnancy and STDs. Overall, the program promotes more open dialogue about reproductive health between parents and their children, from the preteen years through adolescence.

Motivational Opportunities and Related Services

Communities and families need to give young people a real vision of a positive future by investing time and resources to help them acquire good decision-making, communication, and work skills that prepare them for the adult world.

It is essential to help those teens at highest risk of pregnancy learn about educational and economic opportunities and about how

to cope with the many social and psychological factors associated with risky sexual behavior. A number of approaches are needed to reach these teens, including counseling for and treating sexual abuse, drug and alcohol use, and/or family distress; mentoring by an adult with whom a close relationship can be developed; providing educational opportunities, including tutoring and access to higher education; offering recreational activities, such as sports, drama, and social clubs; developing vocational and job skills and helping with job placement; and providing community service opportunities.

Many of these approaches are encompassed in the Pregnancy Prevention Program of the Children's Aid Society in New York. This is a long-term, holistic, multidimensional adolescent sexuality and pregnancy prevention program for youths, parents, and adults. Its many components include job clubs and career awareness; family life and sex education; medical and dental services; mental health services; education and tutoring; guaranteed college admission upon completion of high school in some locations; lifetime individual sports; and self-expression through the arts. A 1995 study of the program found that it had positive effects on participants—delaying initiation of sex, increasing use of condoms among those who were having sex, and decreasing pregnancy rates.

Similarly, the Teen Outreach Program (TOP), currently managed by the Cornerstone Consulting Group, is being implemented in about 125 sites around the country in school-based and out-of-school youth programs aimed at 12- to 17-year-olds. TOP combines life skills and adolescent reproductive health education with youth involvement in community service. An educational component occurs in small groups with a facilitator who also serves as a mentor. Studies have shown that the program helps reduce pregnancy rates.

While evaluations lag behind promising practices, communities can find what works and then integrate the research and lessons learned from effective programs into local strategies and plans of action.

Improving Media Images

Communities and families should support advocacy campaigns to encourage responsible portrayals of sexuality in television, movies, and other mass media.

Campaigns that address teen sexuality can be direct or indirect. Plain Talk is one example of how caring adults take a direct approach in presenting clear, strong, and positive messages to teens. The Kaiser Family Foundation has successfully taken an indirect approach by persuading some television shows to include more realistic story lines that deal with adolescent reproductive health. Increased efforts to work with screenwriters, musicians, producers,

advertisers, and other opinion molders to put different media images and messages before teenaged audiences should be pursued.

Parents can also use television and other mediums of popular culture, even controversial news events, to talk more, and more openly, with their children about sex and its consequences. In *Families Matter*, a publication issued by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, Brent C. Miller found, "While parents cannot *determine* whether their children have sex, use contraception, or become pregnant, the quality of their relationships with their children can make a real difference."[24]

NEXT STEPS: PRACTICING WHAT WE KNOW

The unacceptably high rates of teen childbearing can be reduced, as evidenced by the promising dip in recent years. However, much work remains to be done to ensure that the downward trend continues. Fortunately, more information is becoming available to help identify young male and female teens who are at risk for early parenthood. We also have better information to help us curb the spread of sexually transmitted diseases that threaten growing numbers of young Americans. And we know more about effective practices that have promising evaluation results for community-based programs that can be replicated throughout the nation.

Taking the measures that we have outlined—and reaping the benefits they can bring—is contingent upon recognizing that the physical development of teens is often out of sync with their emotional and cognitive development. More important, they are often exposed to inconsistent and confusing messages about sex and sexuality from parents, schools, communities, and the media. These realities are not going to disappear. But growing public recognition of the negative consequences of unprotected sex and the role of parents and communities in helping young people to acquire the skills to protect themselves gives us an opportunity to reinforce the hopeful trend that is reducing the incidence of children having children. We cannot fail to capitalize on this opportunity.

Opinion and myth abound regarding the cause and extent of teen pregnancy and births. The issues, fueled by media coverage and by personal experience and observation—and the emotional nature of the topic—are often clouded by erroneous assumptions. Over the past decade, however, careful studies have been able to examine and to measure more objectively adolescent sexuality in the United States. By asking teenagers more directly about their own views on sex, pregnancy, and childbearing—and by reassessing the male role in teen pregnancy prevention—many popular beliefs on the subject have been found to be unsupported by facts. Drawing on recent research, here are some common misperceptions and the facts that help correct them.

MYTH
FACT

MYTH

Teenagers don't care about what parents think or say.

FACT Young people rank parents as the *preferred* source of information about sex and health. They also rank parents as the most trusted source, and 1 out of 2 teenagers say that they trust their parents most for reliable and complete information about birth control. Only 1 in 10 say that they trust a friend most. When asked about the reasons why teenage girls have babies, about 3 out of 4 teenagers cited a lack of communication between a girl and her parents.

MYTH

The high incidence of teen births is a new development in America.

FACT The rate of teen births in the United States has been high for a long time. In the 1950s, the rate was as high as 90 births per 1,000 young women ages 15 to 19. By 1986, the rate had declined to 50, but by 1991, it had risen again to 62. What has changed is the proportion of births to *unmarried* teens. In 1960, only 15 percent of teen births were to unmarried teens, but in 1996, the figure was 76 percent.

MYTH

The recent decline in the Teen Birth Rate is due to an increase in abortions.

FACT Along with pregnancy and birth rates, abortion rates also have declined. The teen abortion rate (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19) fell from 41 in 1990 to 30 in 1995. Of course, preventing pregnancies will reduce reliance on abortion to avoid unwanted births.

MYTH

Sex education and access to contraception tend to increase sexual activity.

FACT In programs that provide information about both contraception and abstinence, evaluators have found no increase in sexual activity. Indeed, some programs that include information on contraception were found to delay initiation of sexual activity. A review of 47 diverse programs found that sex education not only tended to delay the onset of sexual activity, but it also appeared to reduce the number of sexual partners, the number of unplanned pregnancies, and the rates of sexually transmitted diseases.

MYTH

Most Americans don't believe that teens should have access to birth control measures.

FACT An overwhelming majority of Americans—73 percent—agree that if teens are sexually active, then they should have access to contraceptives. Among adult Americans, however, 95 percent say that it is important for teens to receive a strong message from society that they should abstain from sex at least until they are out of high school, including 78 percent who say that this is "very important."

MYTH

Teen pregnancy is only a problem of minority populations.

FACT Every year, 1 million young females in the United States get pregnant. Just over half of those pregnancies result in births; one-third result in abortions; and about one-sixth result in miscarriages. Consequently, the United States has the highest teen pregnancy, teen birth, and teen abortion rates of any industrialized nation. In 1997, about 45 percent of mothers ages 15 to 19 were white, 27 percent were black, 25 percent were Hispanic, and 3 percent were from other racial or ethnic groups. From 1991 to 1996, the Teen Birth Rate for blacks fell more sharply than for whites or Hispanics and is currently the lowest ever recorded.

Endnotes

1. The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, *Whatever Happened to Childhood? The Problem of Teen Pregnancy in the United States*, May, 1997; Maynard, Rebecca A. (Ed.), *Kids Having Kids: Economic Costs and Social Consequences of Teen Pregnancy*, The Urban Institute Press, 1997.

2. *Whatever Happened to Childhood?* p.3.

3. Ibid. p. 11; *Kids Having Kids* (Urban Institute), p. 288.

4. Maynard, Rebecca A. (Ed.), *Kids Having Kids: A Robin Hood Foundation Special Report on the Costs of Adolescent Childbearing*, 1996, p. 52

5. The Alan Guttmacher Institute, press release 10/15/98; The Guttmacher Report on Public Policy, October, 1998, pp. 6-8.

6. *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States*, 1997, published, 8/14/98; *Chronic Disease and Health Promotion Reprints from the MMWR, 1990-1991 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.*

7. *Whatever Happened to Childhood?* p. 4.

8. *Kids Having Kids* (Urban Institute), pp. 44-45.

9. Ibid.

10. Annie E. Casey Foundation, *1998 KIDS COUNT Data Book*, p. 23.

11. McLanahan, Sara and Sandefur, Gary, *Growing Up With a Single Parent*, Harvard University Press, 1994, pp. 1-2.

12. U.S. General Accounting Office, June 1998, *Teen Mothers: Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics and Risk Factors*, p. 14.

13. Kahn, Joan R. and Anderson, Kay E., *Intergenerational Patterns of Teenage Fertility*; Demography, Vol.29, No. 1, 1992, pp. 39-58;

14. Wertheimer, Richard and Moore, Kristin, *Childbearing by Teens: Links to Welfare Reform*, No. A-24 in Series, "New Federalism: Issues and Options for States," The Urban Institute, 1998.

15. *Kids Having Kids* (Urban Institute), p. 107.

16. Ibid. p. 303.

17. Annie E. Casey Foundation, *1993 KIDS COUNT Data Book*, p.13.

18. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Healthy People 2000, National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives*, p. 496.

19. *Whatever Happened to Childhood?* p.4.

20. Kirby, Douglas, *Sex Education in the Schools, Sexuality and American Social Policy: A Seminar Series*, published by the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, 1994, p. 11.

21. *Childbearing by Teens: Links to Welfare Reform*, p. 5.

22. *National Survey of Teens: Teens Talk About Dating, Intimacy, and Their Sexual Experiences*, Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, 1998, p. 13.

23. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance*, 1997, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Sept. 1998, p. 6.

24. Miller, Brent C., *Families Matter: A Research Synthesis of Family Influences on Adolescent Pregnancy*, released by The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, April, 1998, p. 1.

NATIONAL PROFILES

Demagraphic trends indicate that the decline in teen births in the 1990s cauld swing back upward as children af the "baby baamlet" swell the ranks af the teenage papulatian in coming years. That cauld trigger a renewal af unwanted cansequences, since babies barn ta teenagers are at higher risk af abuse and neglect, as well as behaviaral and health prablems. Mareaver, many teen mams are likely ta require public assistance.

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	9,035,400
Non-Hispanic White	6,092,400
Nan-Hisponic Black	1,363,100
Hisponic	1,170,000
Americon Indian	88,400
Asian and Pacific Islonder	321,500

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	62	54	–12%
Non-Hisponic White	43	38	–13%
Block	115	91	–21%
Hisponic	107	102	–5%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	491,577	559,859	14%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	48%	49%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	14%	18%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	51%	63%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	23%	32%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	20%	17%	–16%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

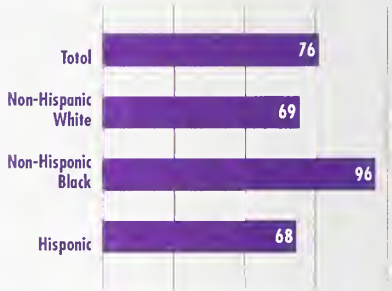
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	17%	18%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

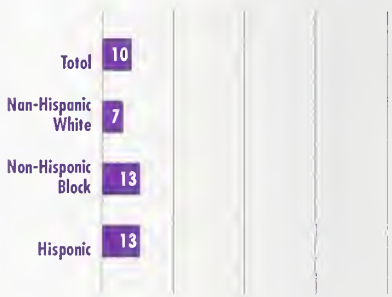
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

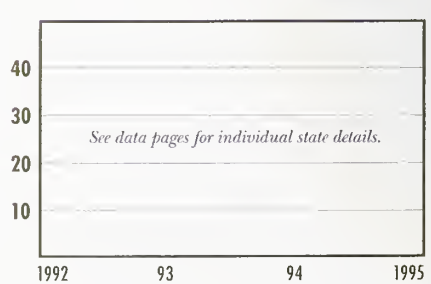
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996



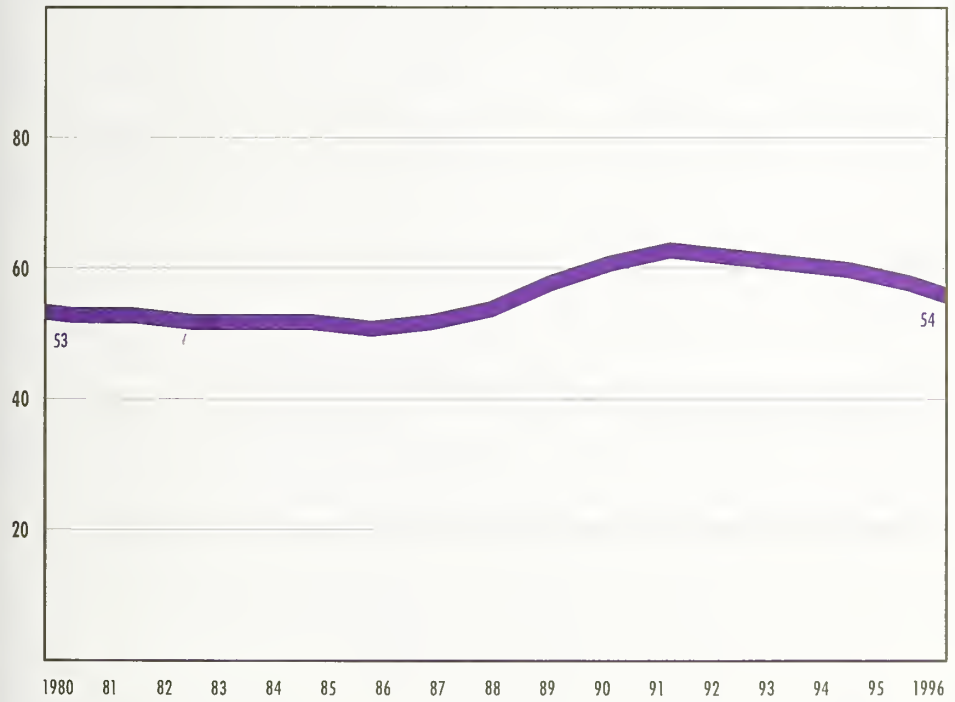
Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



United States Profile

United States Profile

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key National Facts

The Teen Birth Rate declined by 12 percent between 1991 and 1996.

The 1996 Teen Birth Rate is slightly higher than the rate 10 years earlier.

In 1996, 76 percent of teen births occurred to unmarried teens.

Key Indicators

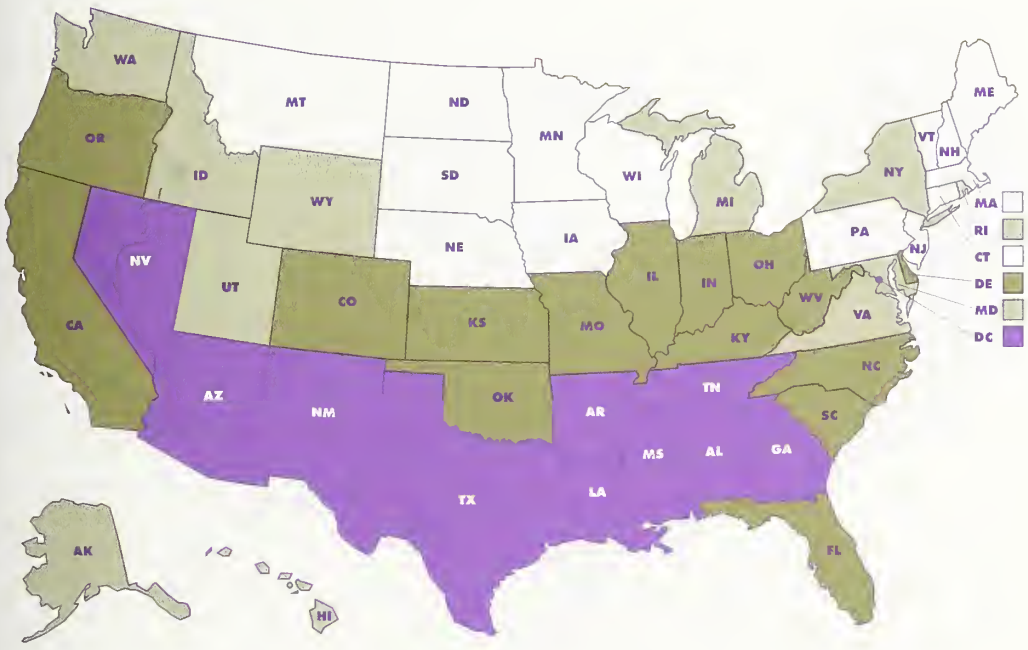
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12
Birth rate far younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699

Child and family advacates say that if we are seriaus abaut breaking the cycles af paverty and underachievement that aften result fram kids having kids, then we must nat be satisfied with the recent dawnward trend in the teen pregnancy rate. Rather, we must increase efforts ta help thase teens at greatest risk and be mare aggressive in implementing the pasitive lessans that cantributed ta this dawnward trend by expanding the range af pragrams and interventians that facus an effective strategies.

NATIONAL MAPS

Teen birth rate
(births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)

1996



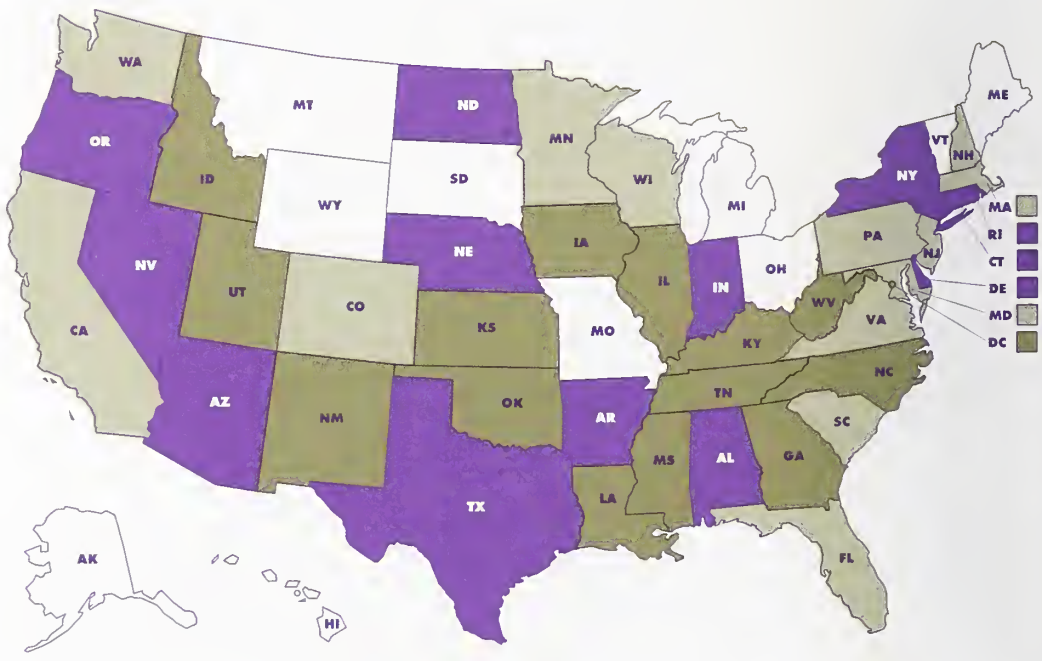
- Less than 42 births per 1,000 females ages 15-19
- 42-49 births per 1,000 females ages 15-19
- 50-64 births per 1,000 females ages 15-19
- At least 65 births per 1,000 females ages 15-19

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hompshire	29	26	Konsos	50
2	Vermont	30	26	West Virginio	50
3	Moine	31	26	Ohio	50
4	Minnesata	32	30	Oregan	51
4	Massochusetts	32	31	Missauri	54
4	Narth Dakoto	32	32	Indiano	56
7	New Jersey	35	33	Delowore	57
8	Wisconsin	37	33	Illinois	57
8	Connecticut	37	35	Florido	59
10	Iowa	38	36	Kentucky	62
11	Montana	39	36	Califarnia	62
11	Nebraska	39	38	South Caralina	63
11	Pennsylvanio	39	38	Oklahama	63
14	Sauth Dokoto	40	40	Narth Corolina	64
15	New Yark	42	41	Tennessee	66
16	Rhade Islond	43	42	Louisiono	67
16	Utoh	43	43	Georgia	68
18	Wyoming	44	44	Alabama	69
19	Woshingtan	45	45	Nevada	70
20	Virginia	46	46	New Mexico	71
20	Maryland	46	47	Texas	74
20	Alasko	46	47	Arizona	74
23	Michigan	47	49	Arkansas	75
23	Idaha	47	50	Mississippi	76
25	Hawaii	48	51	District of Columbia	102
26	Calorodo	50			

Rank	State	% Change	Rank	State	% Change
1	Alosko	–29	25	Tennessee	–12
2	Maine	–28	25	Oklohomo	–12
3	Vermont	–23	25	Illinois	–12
4	Michigon	–21	25	Mississippi	–12
5	Wyoming	–19	31	Iowo	–11
6	Howoii	–18	31	Utoh	–11
7	Montona	–17	31	New Mexico	–11
7	South Dokota	–17	31	District of	
7	Missouri	–17		Columbio	–11
7	Ohio	–17	31	Kentucky	–11
11	Pennsylvonio	–16	31	Georgio	–11
11	Woshington	–16	37	Konsos	–10
11	Colifornio	–16	37	North Corolino	–10
11	Wisconsin	–16	39	North Dokoto	–9
15	Morylond	–15	39	New York	–9
15	Virginio	–15	39	Nebrosko	–9
15	Colorodo	–15	42	Arizona	–8
15	New Jersey	–15	42	Nevado	–8
15	Massochusetts	–15	44	Oregon	–7
20	Florido	–14	44	Connecticut	–7
20	New Hompshire	–14	44	Indiono	–7
20	Minnesota	–14	44	Delawore	–7
20	South Corolino	–14	44	Texos	–7
24	West Virginio	–13	49	Rhode Islond	–6
25	Idoho	–12	49	Alabama	–6
25	Louisiono	–12	49	Arkonsos	–6

Percent change in teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)

1991-1996



At least 17 percent decline in Teen Birth Rate between 1991-1996

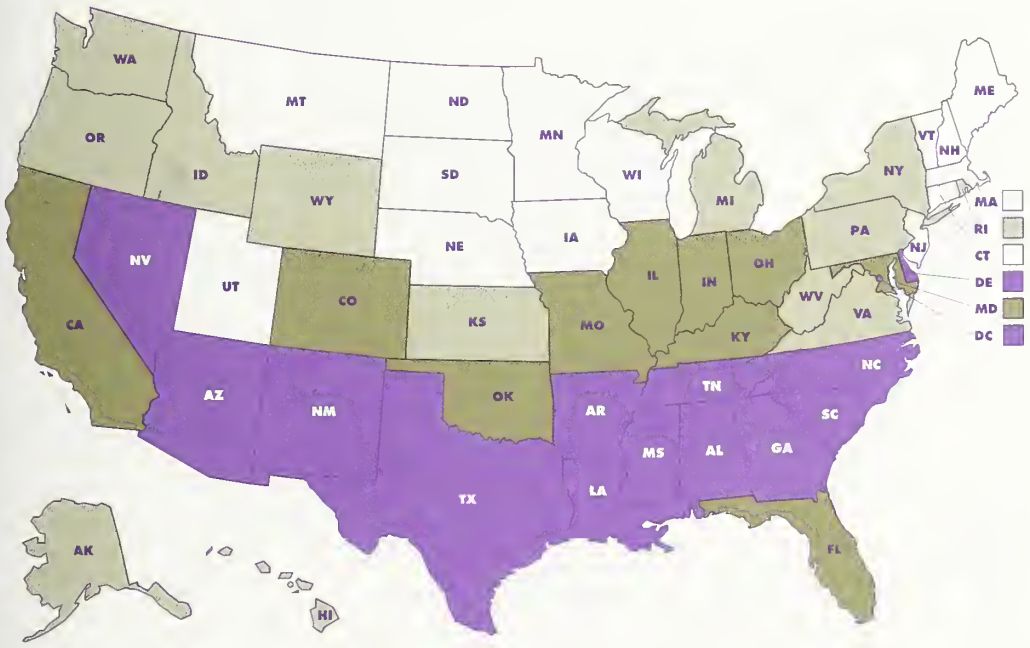
14-16 percent decline in Teen Birth Rate between 1991-1996

10-13 percent decline in Teen Birth Rate between 1991-1996

Less than 10 percent decline in Teen Birth Rate between 1991-1996

Birth rate for younger teens (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1996



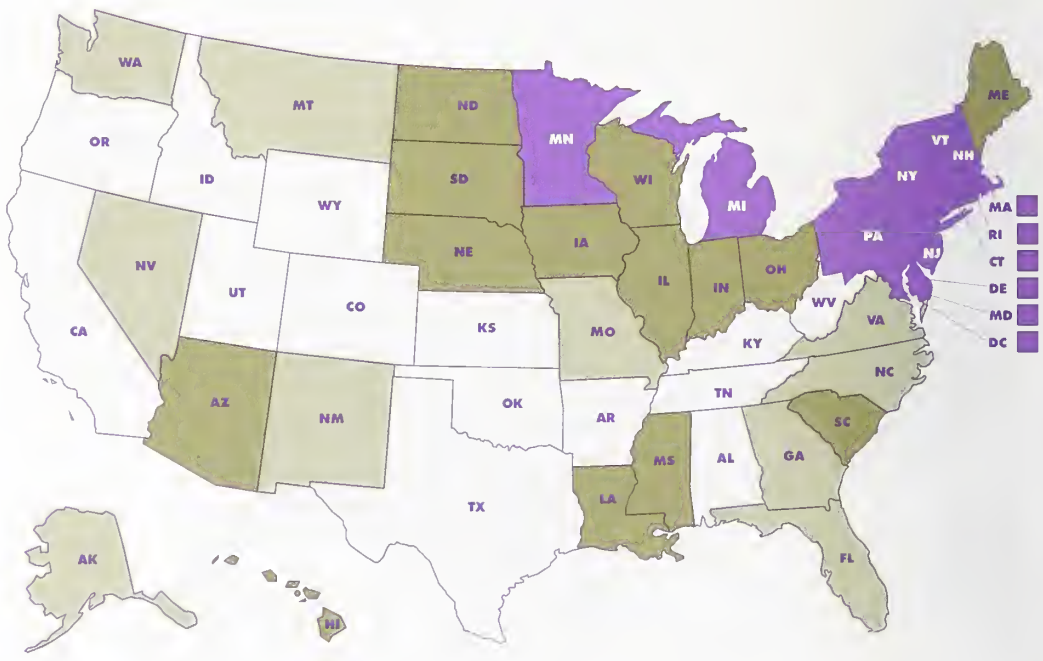
- Less than 25 births per 1,000 females ages 15-17
- 25-29 births per 1,000 females ages 15-17
- 30-39 births per 1,000 females ages 15-17
- At least 40 births per 1,000 females ages 15-17

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	15	26	Oregan	29
1	Vermant	15	28	Ohia	30
3	North Dakata	16	28	Maryland	30
4	Maine	17	28	Calarada	30
5	Minnesata	19	31	Missauri	31
6	Massachusetts	20	32	Indiana	33
7	Mantana	21	33	Illinais	36
7	Iawa	21	34	Florida	37
9	Wiscansin	22	34	Kentucky	37
9	Nebraska	22	34	Oklahama	37
9	Sauth Dakata	22	37	Califarnia	39
12	New Jersey	23	38	Tennessee	40
13	Utah	24	39	North Caralina	41
13	Cannecticut	24	39	Delaware	41
15	Pennsylvania	25	39	Sauth Caralina	41
15	Wyaming	25	42	Nevada	42
17	New Yark	26	43	Lauisiana	43
17	Washingtan	26	44	Arkansas	45
19	Alaska	27	44	Alabama	45
19	Idaha	27	44	Geargia	45
19	Rhade Island	27	47	New Mexica	46
22	Virginia	28	48	Texas	49
22	Kansas	28	48	Arizana	49
22	Hawaii	28	50	Mississippi	52
22	Michigan	28	51	District af Columbia	79
26	West Virginia	29			

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens

1996

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utoh	58	25	Arizono	80
2	Idoho	60	25	South Corolino	80
3	Colifornio	62	25	Mississippi	80
4	Kentucky	65	30	Iowo	81
5	Oklohomo	66	30	Nebrosko	81
5	Texos	66	32	South Dokoto	82
7	Arkonsos	67	32	Howoii	82
7	West Virginio	67	32	Moine	82
9	Alobomo	70	35	Louisiono	83
9	Wyoming	70	36	Wisconsin	84
9	Tennessee	70	36	Ohio	84
12	Colorodo	72	36	Illinois	84
13	Oregon	74	39	Vermont	85
13	Konsas	74	40	Minnesota	87
15	North Carolino	75	40	Michigon	87
15	Washington	75	42	New Hompshire	88
17	Georgio	76	42	New York	88
18	Alasko	77	42	Connecticut	88
18	Nevodo	77	42	Delawore	88
20	Virginio	78	46	Pennsylvonio	89
20	Montono	78	46	New Jersey	89
20	Missouri	78	48	Morylond	90
23	New Mexico	79	48	Mossochusetts	90
23	Florida	79	50	Rhode Island	92
25	Indiana	80	51	District of Columbio	97
25	North Dokoto	80			



Less thon 75 percent occurred to unmorried teens

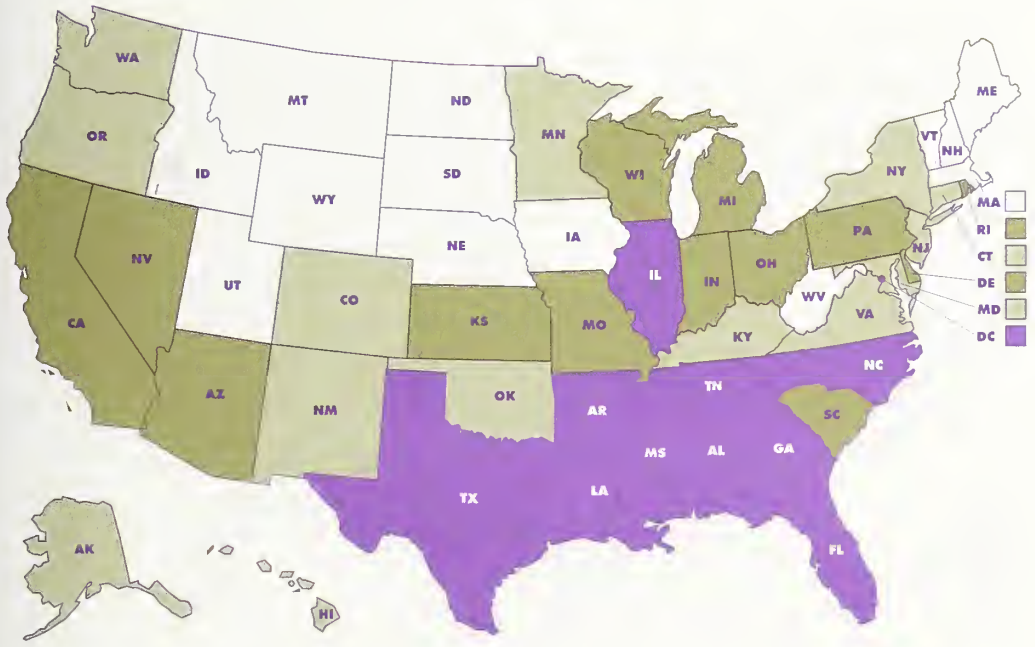
75-79 percent occurred to unmorried teens

80-84 percent occurred to unmorried teens

At leost 85 percent occurred to unmorried teens

Percent of teen births that are repeat births

1996



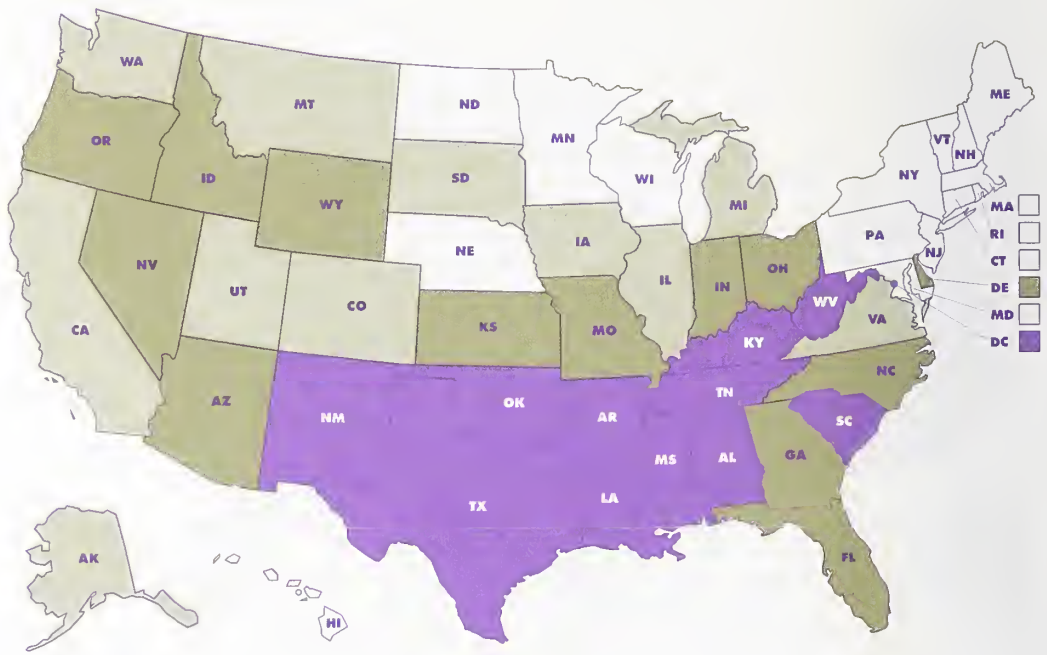
- Less than 19 percent are repeat births
- 19-20 percent are repeat births
- 21-22 percent are repeat births
- At least 23 percent are repeat births

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hompshire	13	19	New Jersey	20
2	Vermont	14	28	Kansas	21
3	Narth Dakata	15	28	Pennsylvania	21
3	Wyaming	15	28	Missauri	21
3	Maine	15	28	Delowore	21
6	Mantana	16	28	Sauth Caralina	21
7	Sauth Dakata	17	28	Wisconsin	21
7	Nebrosko	17	28	Nevada	21
7	Utah	17	28	Ohia	21
10	Iowa	18	36	Michigan	22
10	West Virginia	18	36	Rhade Island	22
10	Idoho	18	36	Indiana	22
10	Massachusetts	18	36	Arizona	22
14	Hawaii	19	36	Califarnio	22
14	Alaska	19	41	North Carolino	23
14	Washington	19	41	Tennessee	23
14	Oregan	19	41	Flarido	23
14	Minnesota	19	44	Arkansas	24
19	Virginia	20	44	Lauisiono	24
19	Coloroda	20	44	Alobomo	24
19	Maryland	20	44	Georgio	24
19	New Mexica	20	44	Illinais	24
19	Connecticut	20	44	Texas	24
19	Kentucky	20	50	Mississippi	25
19	Oklahama	20	51	District af Columbia	32
19	New York	20			

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Massachusetts	7	27	Kansas	13
1	New Hampshire	7	27	Oregan	13
3	New Jersey	8	27	Nevada	13
3	Cannecticut	8	27	Ohia	13
5	Minnesata	9	27	Florida	13
5	Vermant	9	27	Delaware	13
5	New York	9	27	Idaha	13
8	Narth Dakata	10	34	Missauri	14
8	Maine	10	34	Indiana	14
8	Maryland	10	34	Wyaming	14
8	Rhode Island	10	37	Arizana	15
8	Hawaii	10	37	Narth Caralina	15
8	Pennsylvania	10	37	Geargia	15
8	Wiscansin	10	40	Texas	16
8	Nebraska	10	40	District af Calumbia	16
16	Utah	11	40	Tennessee	16
16	Virginia	11	40	Sauth Caralina	16
16	Iawa	11	40	West Virginia	16
16	Alaska	11	45	Kentucky	17
16	Washingtan	11	45	Oklahama	17
16	Sauth Dakata	11	47	New Mexica	18
22	Califarnia	12	47	Alabama	18
22	Calarada	12	47	Lauisiana	18
22	Michigan	12	50	Arkansas	19
22	Montana	12	51	Mississippi	21
22	Illinais	12			

Teen births as percent of all births

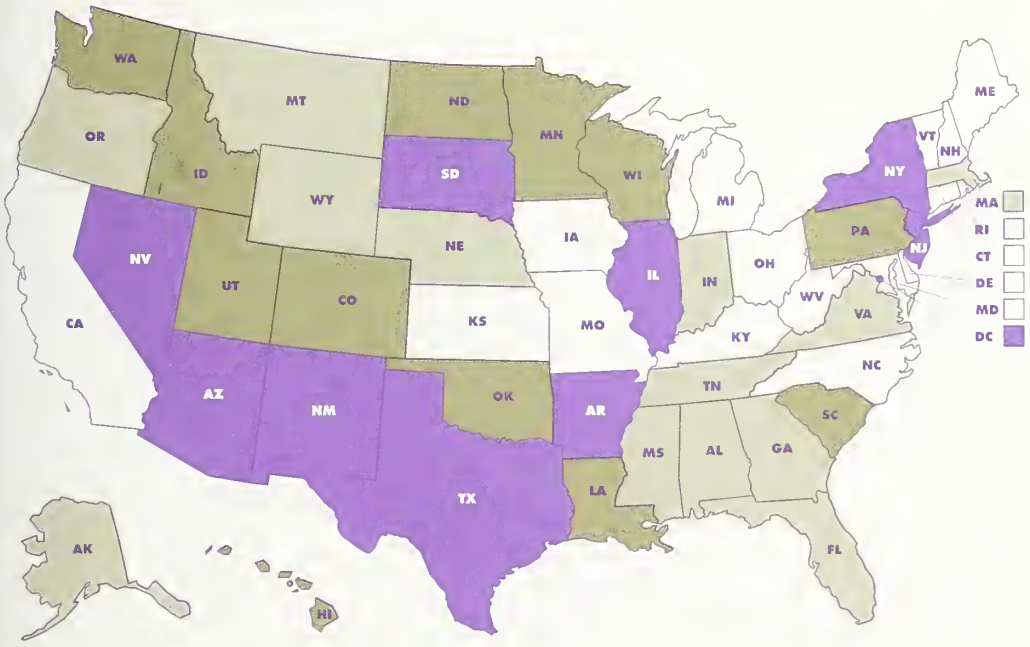
1996



- Less than 11 percent of all births are teen births
- 11-12 percent of all births are teen births
- 13-15 percent of all births are teen births
- At least 16 percent of all births are teen births

Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care

1996



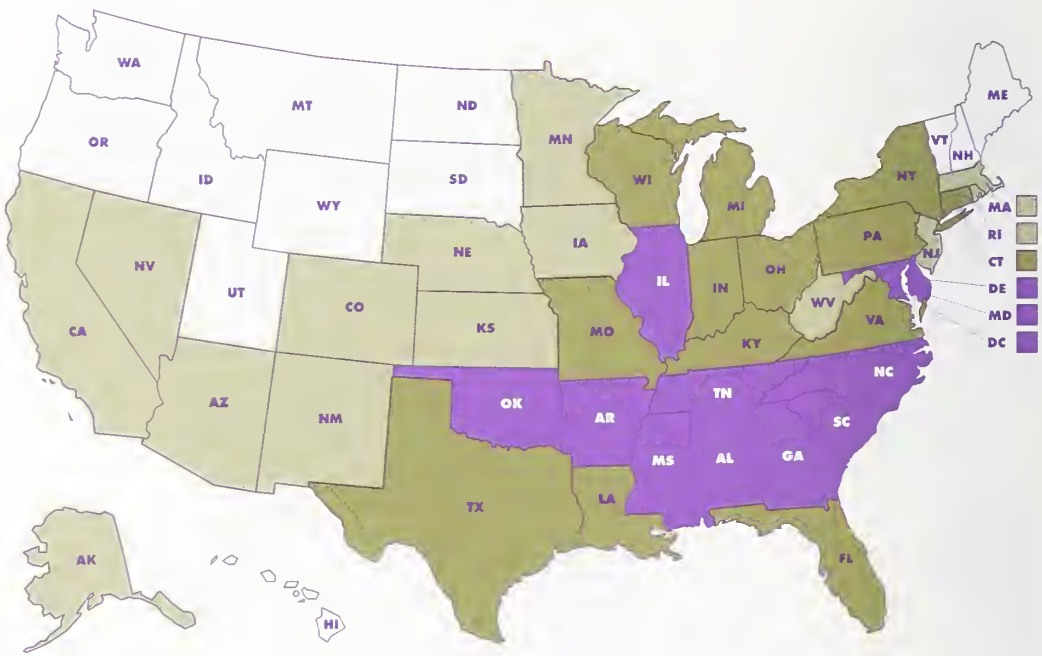
- Less than 9 percent receiving late ar na prenatal care
- 9 percent receiving late ar na prenatal care
- 10-11 percent receiving late ar na prenatal care
- At least 12 percent receiving late ar na prenatal care

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Rhode Islond	4	17	Massachusetts	9
2	New Hampshire	5	17	Alosko	9
2	Maine	5	17	Montono	9
4	Vermant	6	30	Utoh	10
4	Iowo	6	30	Washingtan	10
6	Konsos	7	30	Narth Dakata	10
6	Kentucky	7	30	Hawaii	10
6	West Virginia	7	30	Lauisiano	10
9	Morylond	8	30	Pennsylvonio	10
9	Califarnia	8	30	Wisconsin	10
9	Missouri	8	37	Idaha	11
9	Narth Caralina	8	37	Minnesota	11
9	Connecticut	8	37	Sauth Caralina	11
9	Michigon	8	37	Calaroda	11
9	Ohia	8	37	Oklahama	11
9	Deloware	8	42	Illinois	12
17	Wyaming	9	42	Sauth Dakata	12
17	Alabama	9	44	Texas	13
17	Florida	9	45	Nevada	14
17	Nebrosko	9	45	Arkonsas	14
17	Oregan	9	45	New Yark	14
17	Tennessee	9	45	Arizana	14
17	Virginia	9	49	New Mexico	16
17	Georgia	9	49	New Jersey	16
17	Indiana	9	51	District af Columbio	22
17	Mississippi	9			

Gonorrhea rate (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)

1996

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Montana	23	27	Wisconsin	576
2	North Dakota	25	28	Kentucky	582
2	Utah	25	29	Pennsylvonio	600
4	Maine	26	30	Texos	629
5	Idaho	30	31	Indiono	652
6	Vermont	35	32	New York	653
7	Wyoming	39	33	Connecticut	752
8	New Hompshire	115	34	Virginio	767
9	South Dakoto	116	35	Michigon	852
10	Oregon	162	36	Florido	878
11	Hawoii	184	37	Ohio	906
12	Woshington	196	38	Missouri	931
13	Mossochusetts	231	39	Louisiono	941
14	New Mexico	233	40	Illinois	969
15	West Virginio	244	41	Oklohomo	974
16	Iowo	265	42	Tennessee	1,132
17	Nevodo	299	43	Arkansos	1,183
18	Colorado	305	44	Mississippi	1,220
19	Rhode Island	317	45	South Corolino	1,267
20	Minnesoto	328	46	Morylond	1,313
21	Californio	336	47	North Carolina	1,339
22	Alasko	347	48	Georgio	1,502
23	Arizona	385	49	Delowore	1,548
24	Nebrosko	427	50	Alobomo	1,784
25	Konsos	475	51	District of Columbia	5,626
26	New Jersey	477			



- Less than 200 cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19
- 200-499 cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19
- 500-949 cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19
- At least 950 cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19

STATE PROFILES

Beyond access to quality reproductive health services, all young people need access to information about abstinence, healthy relationships, and contraception. They also benefit from non-threatening exploration of attitudes, feelings, and values about human development, dating, gender roles, sexual behavior, and healthy sexual decision making.

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	156,600
Non-Hispanic White	99,400
Non-Hispanic Black	53,900
Hispanic	1,500
American Indian	900
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,000

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	74	69	–6%
Non-Hispanic White	56	54	–4%
Black	111	98	–11%
Hispanic	NA	96	NA

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	10,807	11,284	4%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	15%	14%	–8%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

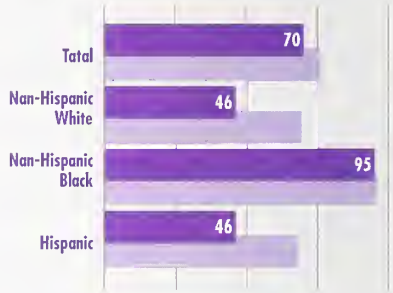
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	18%	17%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

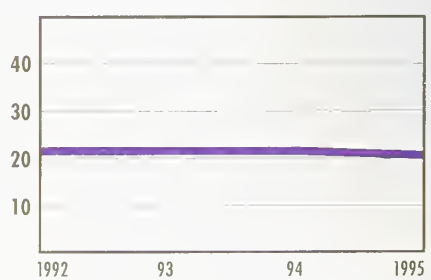
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



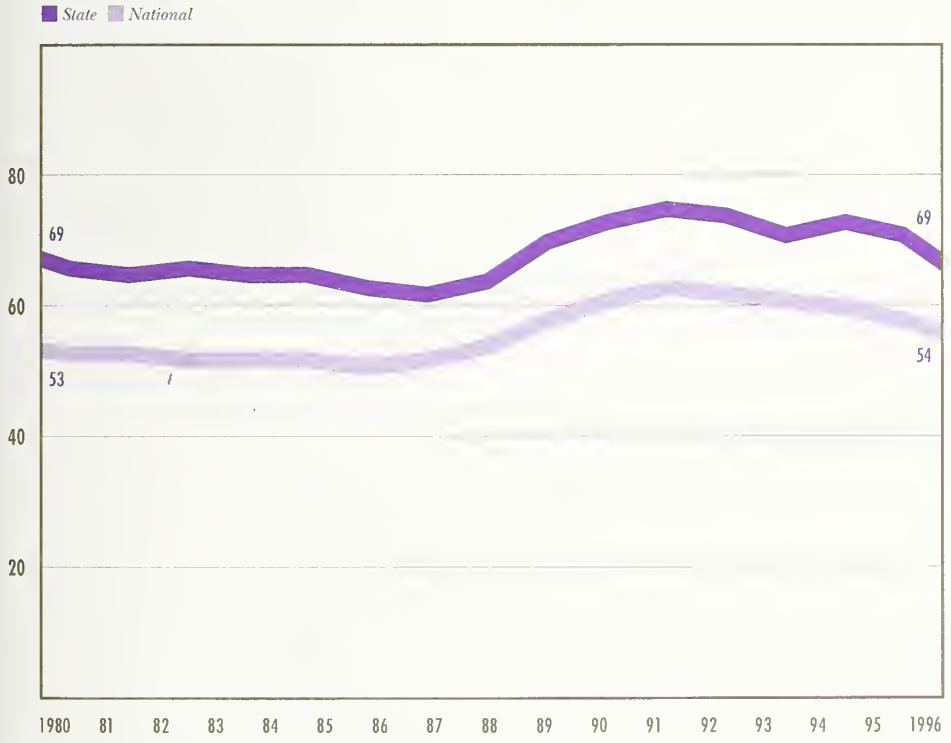
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Alabama

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Alabama's Teen Birth Rate was substantially higher than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

In 1996, the Teen Birth Rate in Alabama was 28 percent above the national rate.

Teen mothers in Alabama were less likely to be unmarried than teen mothers nationwide in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	69	44
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–6	49
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	45	44
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	70	9
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	24	44
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	18	47
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	9	17
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	1,784	50

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	23,600
Non-Hispanic White	16,200
Non-Hispanic Black	900
Hispanic	900
American Indian	4,600
Asian and Pacific Islander	900

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	65	46	–29%
Non-Hispanic White	51	35	–32%
Black	NA	NA	NA
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,096	1,260	15%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	32%	30%	–7%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

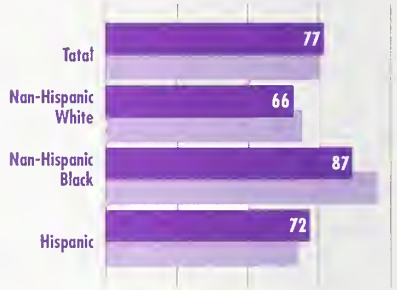
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	13%	13%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

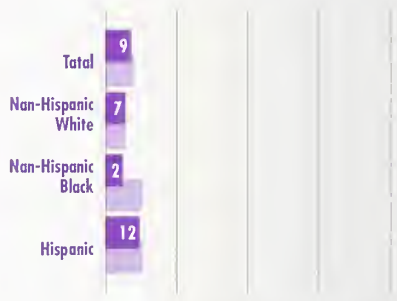
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

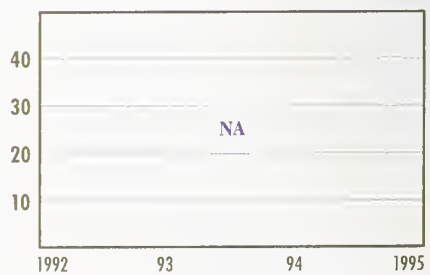
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

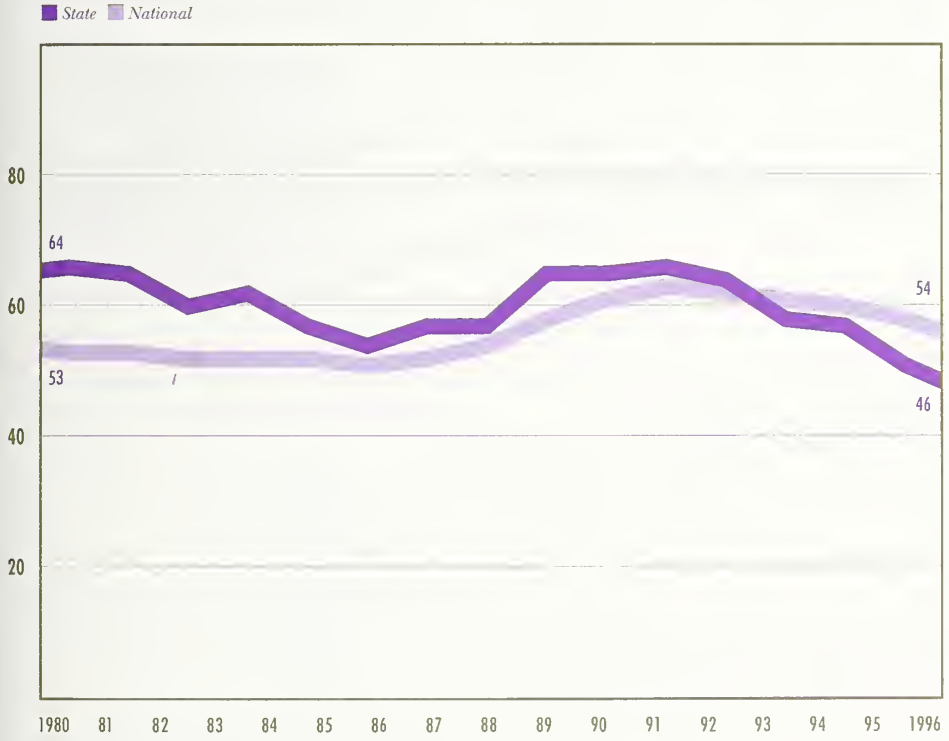


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Alaska

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Alaska's Teen Birth Rate was somewhat lower than the national rate in 1996.

Alaska experienced the biggest decline in the Teen Birth Rate between 1991 and 1996.

During the 1980s, Alaska's Teen Birth Rate was higher than the national rate; from 1993 to 1996, it was lower than the national rate.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	46	20
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–29	1
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	27	19
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	77	18
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	19	14
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	11	16
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	9	17
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	347	22

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	151,200
Non-Hispanic White	89,000
Non-Hispanic Black	5,500
Hispanic	43,100
American Indian	10,800
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,800

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	81	74	–8%
Non-Hispanic White	54	45	–16%
Black	127	75	–41%
Hispanic	131	133	1%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	11,009	14,570	32%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	15%	11%	–29%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

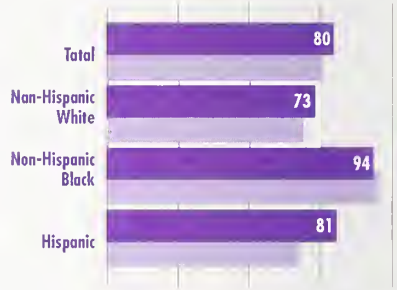
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	27%	26%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

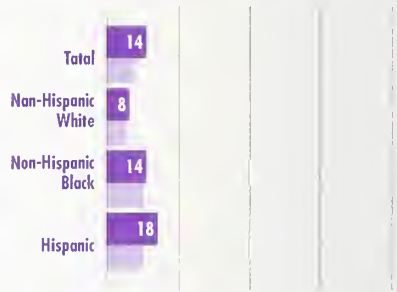
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

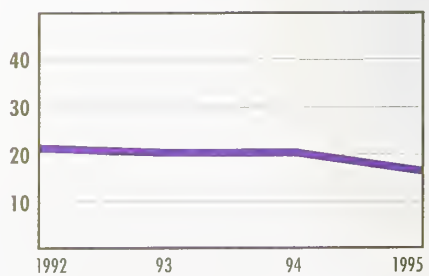
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

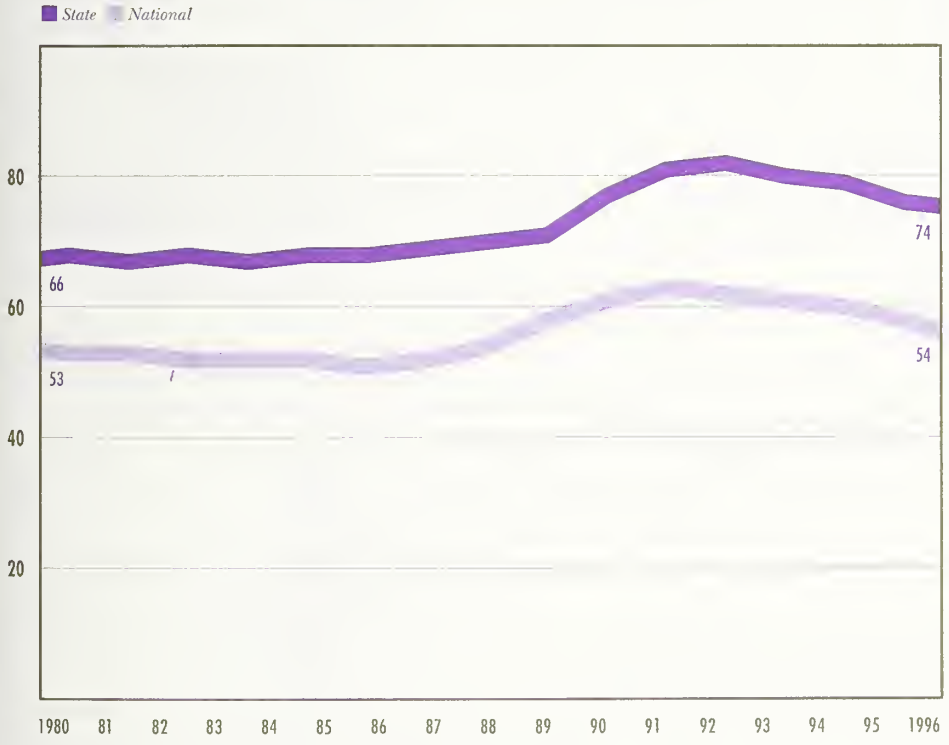


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Arizona

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

The Teen Birth Rate in Arizona was substantially above the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

Arizona's Teen Birth Rate was 37 percent above the national rate in 1996.

The rate of gonorrhea infection in Arizona for females ages 15-19 in 1996 was substantially below the national rate.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	74	47
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–8	42
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	49	48
Percent of teen births that accurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	80	25
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	22	36
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	15	37
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	14	45
Gonarrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	385	23

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	93,000
Non-Hispanic White	68,600
Non-Hispanic Black	21,200
Hispanic	2,000
American Indian	500
Asian and Pacific Islander	700

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	80	75	–6%
Non-Hispanic White	67	64	–4%
Black	127	108	–15%
Hispanic	NA	121	NA

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	7,026	7,021	0%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	58%	62%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	19%	30%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	52%	62%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	21%	29%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	21%	20%	–3%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

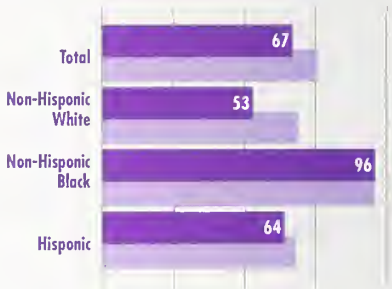
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	26%	26%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

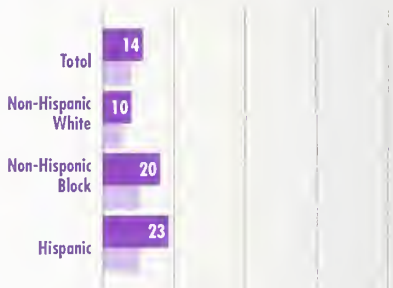
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

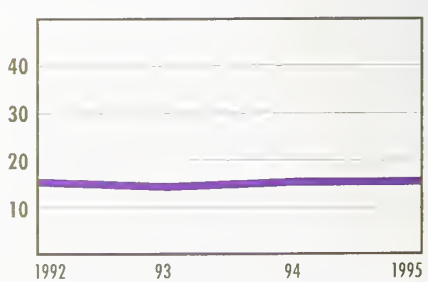
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

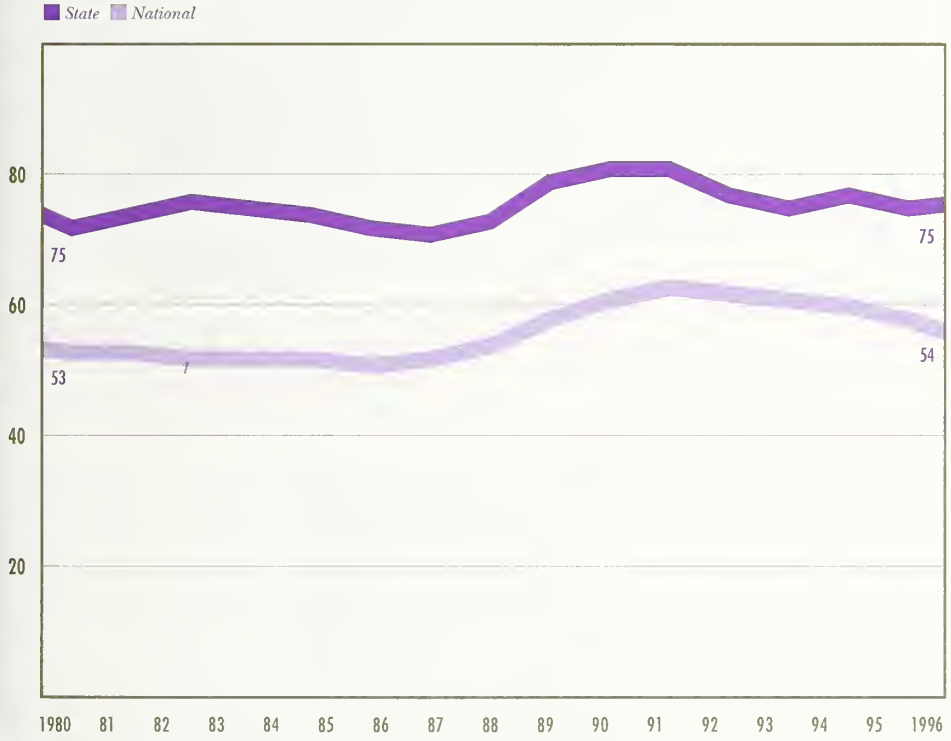


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Arkansas

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

The Teen Birth Rate in Arkansas was substantially higher than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

Between 1991 and 1996, Arkansas experienced one of the smallest declines in the Teen Birth Rate compared with every other state and the District of Columbia.

In 1996, teen mothers in Arkansas were less likely to be unmarried than teen mothers nationwide.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	75	49
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–6	49
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	45	44
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	67	7
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	24	44
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	19	50
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	14	45
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	1,183	43

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	1,011,100
Non-Hispanic White	426,700
Non-Hispanic Black	79,900
Hispanic	382,800
American Indian	7,200
Asian and Pacific Islander	114,500

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	75	63	–16%
Non-Hispanic White	43	32	–24%
Black	99	77	–23%
Hisponic	122	104	–15%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	63,222	82,580	31%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	NA	NA	NA

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

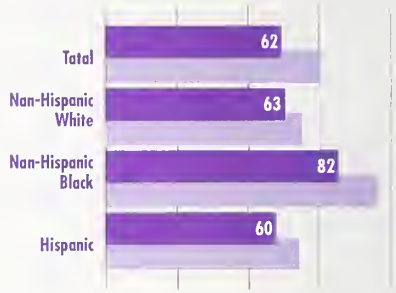
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	22%	23%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

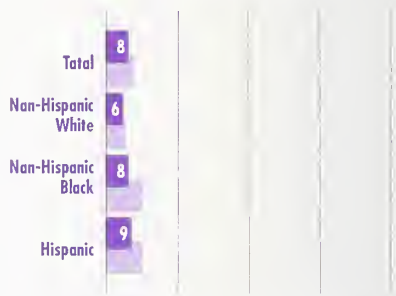
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

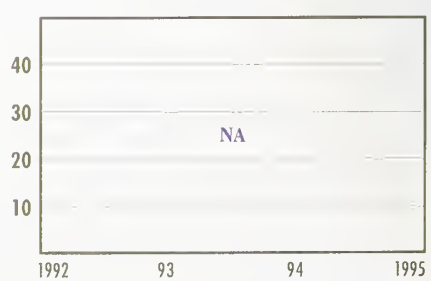
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

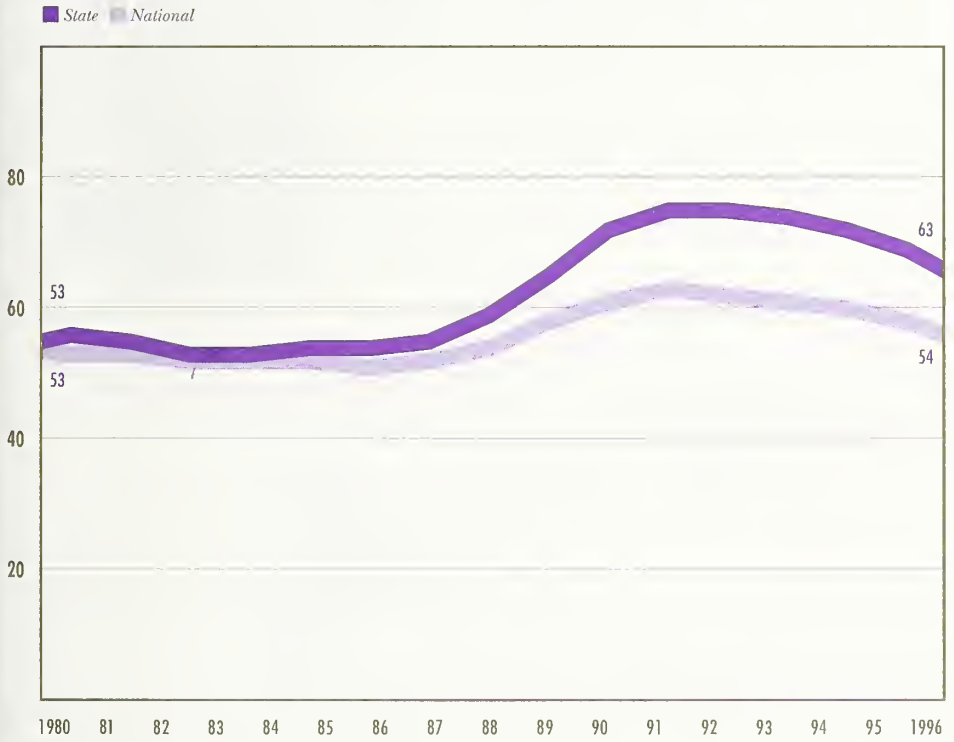


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



California

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

California's Teen Birth Rate was somewhat higher than the national rate from the late 1980s through 1996.

In 1996, teen mothers in California were much less likely to be unmarried than teen mothers nationwide.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	63	36
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–16	11
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	39	37
Percent of teen births that accurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	62	3
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	22	36
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	12	22
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	8	9
Gonorrheo rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	336	21

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	131,700
Non-Hispanic White	97,800
Non-Hispanic Black	6,100
Hispanic	23,800
American Indian	1,100
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,900

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	58	50	–15%
Non-Hispanic White	40	33	–19%
Black	122	75	–39%
Hispanic	119	112	–6%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	6,541	7,778	19%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	25%	18%	–28%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

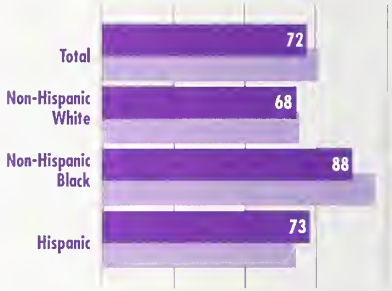
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	19%	13%

**Rounded to the Nearest 100*

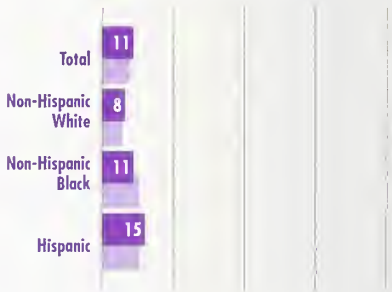
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

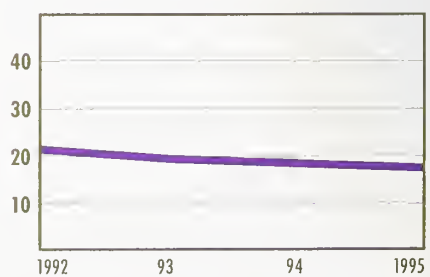
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996



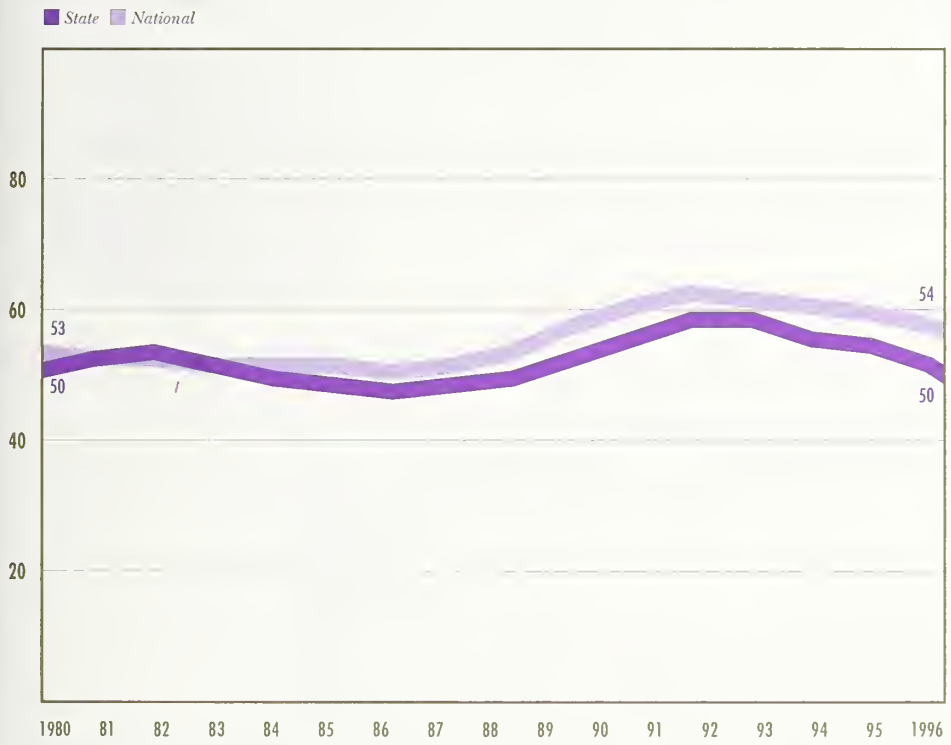
Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Colorado

CO

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Colorado's Teen Birth Rate was slightly lower than the national rate in 1996.

The rate of gonorrhea infection for females ages 15-19 in Colorado was less than one-half of the national rate in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	50	26
Percent chonge in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–15	15
Birth rote for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	30	28
Percent of teen births thot occurred to unmorried teens: 1996	76	72	12
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	20	19
Teen births os percent of oll births: 1996	13	12	22
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	11	37
Gonorrheo rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	305	18

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	95,400
Non-Hispanic White	71,500
Non-Hispanic Black	10,700
Hispanic	10,600
American Indian	200
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,400

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	40	37	–7%
Non-Hispanic White	20	19	–6%
Black	98	80	–19%
Hispanic	132	114	–14%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	3,578	4,112	15%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	42%	44%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	10%	13%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	50%	65%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	21%	29%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	18%	16%	–14%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

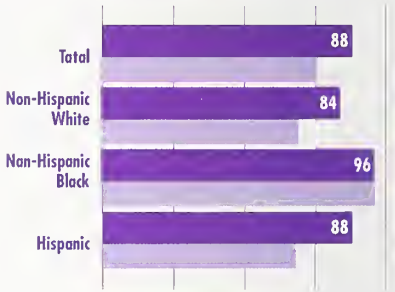
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	17%	15%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

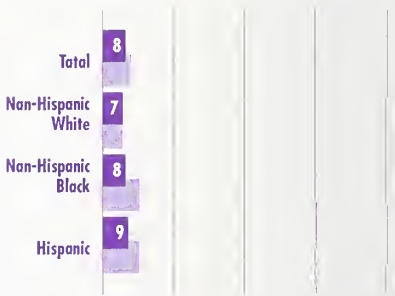
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

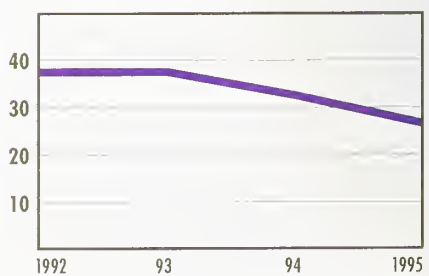
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

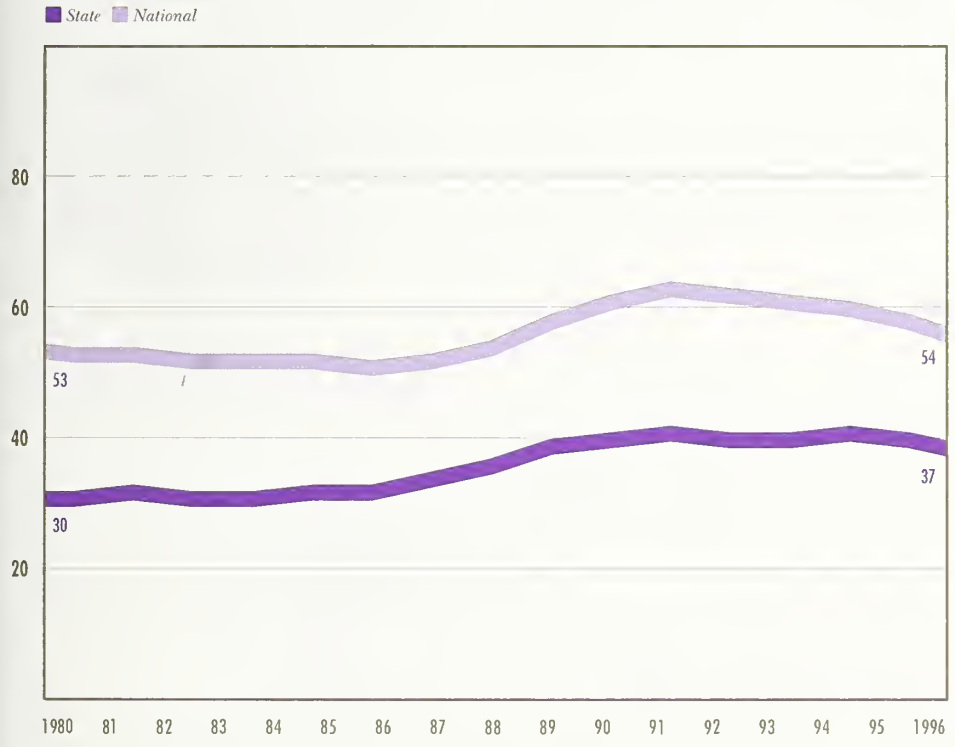


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Connecticut

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Connecticut's Teen Birth Rate was substantially lower than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

The decline in the Teen Birth Rate in Connecticut between 1991 and 1996 was one of the smallest in the nation.

Nearly 9 out of every 10 teen mothers in Connecticut were unmarried in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	37	8
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–7	44
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	24	13
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	88	42
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	20	19
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	8	3
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	8	9
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	752	33

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	23,400
Non-Hispanic White	16,500
Non-Hispanic Black	5,500
Hispanic	900
American Indian	100
Asian and Pacific Islander	400

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	61	57	–7%
Non-Hispanic White	38	35	–6%
Black	134	110	–18%
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,334	1,646	23%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

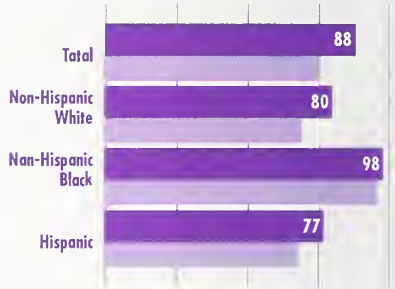
	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	20%	15%	–23%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	16%	18%

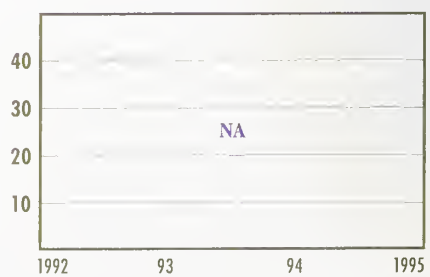
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



*Rounded to the Nearest 100

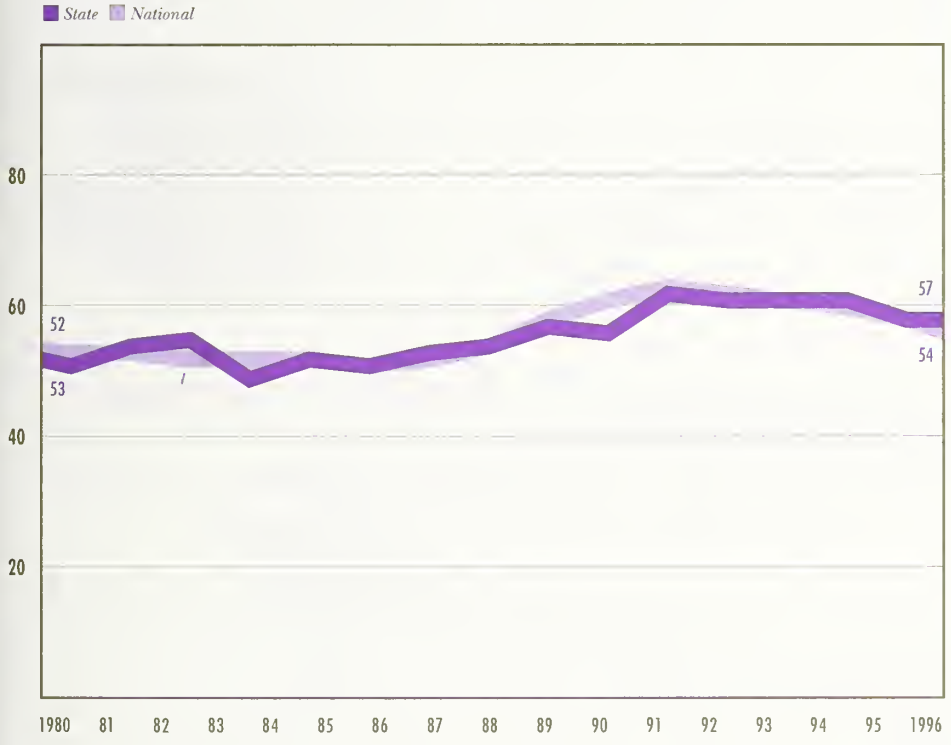
NA=Not Available

Delaware

Delaware

DE

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Delaware's Teen Birth Rate closely mirrored the national rate from 1980 to 1996.

More than 4 percent of females ages 15-17 in Delaware gave birth in 1996.

In 1996, the rate of gonorrhea infection in Delaware for females ages 15-19 was more than twice the national rate.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	57	33
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–7	44
Birth rate far younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	41	39
Percent of teen births that accurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	88	42
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	21	28
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	13	27
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	8	9
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	1,548	49

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	13,100
Non-Hispanic White	4,100
Non-Hispanic Black	7,600
Hispanic	1,000
American Indian	< 50
Asian and Pacific Islander	400

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	114	102	–11%
Non-Hispanic White	10	9	–14%
Black	135	149	10%
Hispanic	NA	104	NA

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,354	2,467	82%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	4%	4%	–5%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

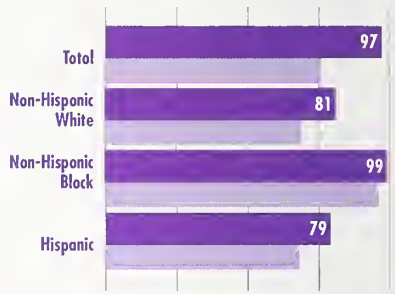
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	16%	18%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

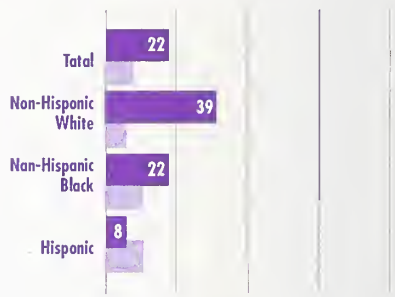
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

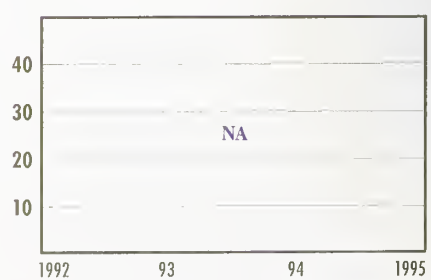
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

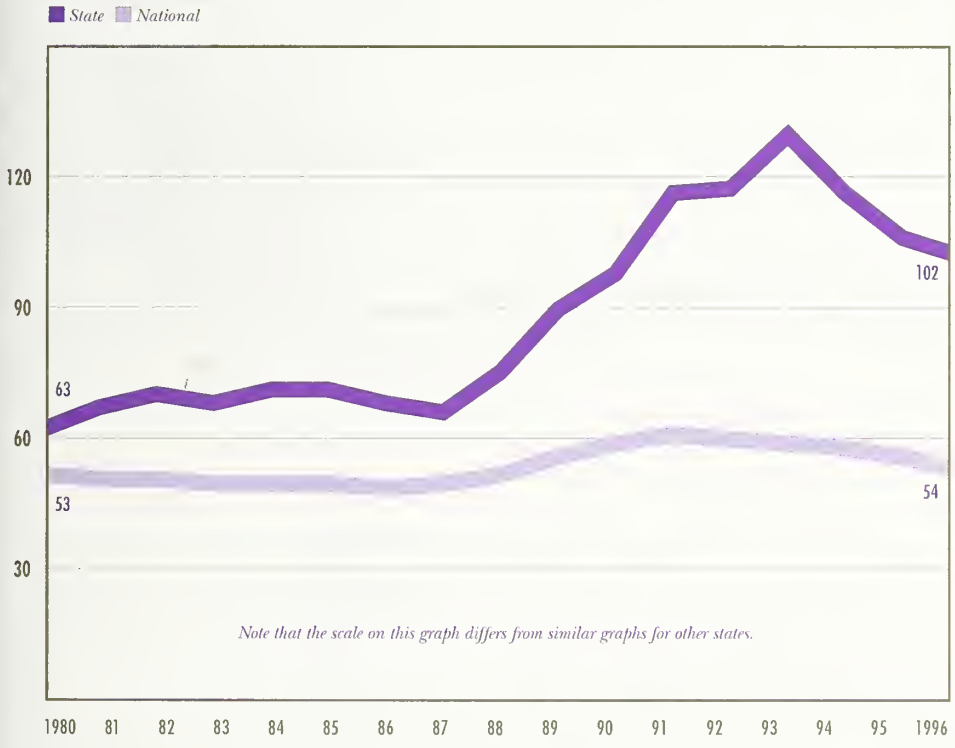


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



District of Columbia

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

While consistently above the national rate, the District of Columbia's Teen Birth Rate doubled between 1987 and 1993, then declined sharply between 1993 and 1996.

Nearly 8 percent of females ages 15-17 in the District of Columbia gave birth in 1996.

In 1996, the rate of gonorrhea infection for females ages 15-19 in the District of Columbia was eight times higher than the national rate.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	102	51
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–11	31
Birth rate far younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	79	51
Percent af teen births that accurred ta unmarried teens: 1996	76	97	51
Percent af teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	32	51
Teen births as percent af all births: 1996	13	16	40
Percent af births ta teens receiving late ar na prenatal care: 1996	10	22	51
Ganarrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	5,626	51

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	421,100
Non-Hispanic White	250,700
Non-Hispanic Black	92,800
Hispanic	68,300
American Indian	1,500
Asian and Pacific Islander	7,700

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	69	59	–14%
Non-Hispanic White	51	44	–14%
Black	132	96	–28%
Hispanic	61	68	12%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	24,806	30,773	24%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	16%	13%	–20%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

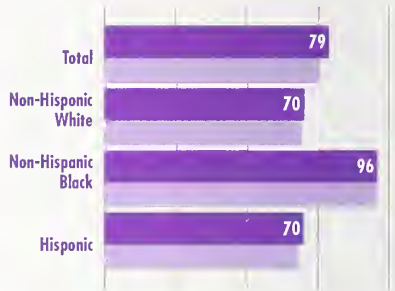
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	24%	22%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

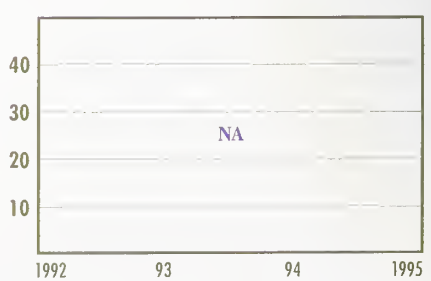
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



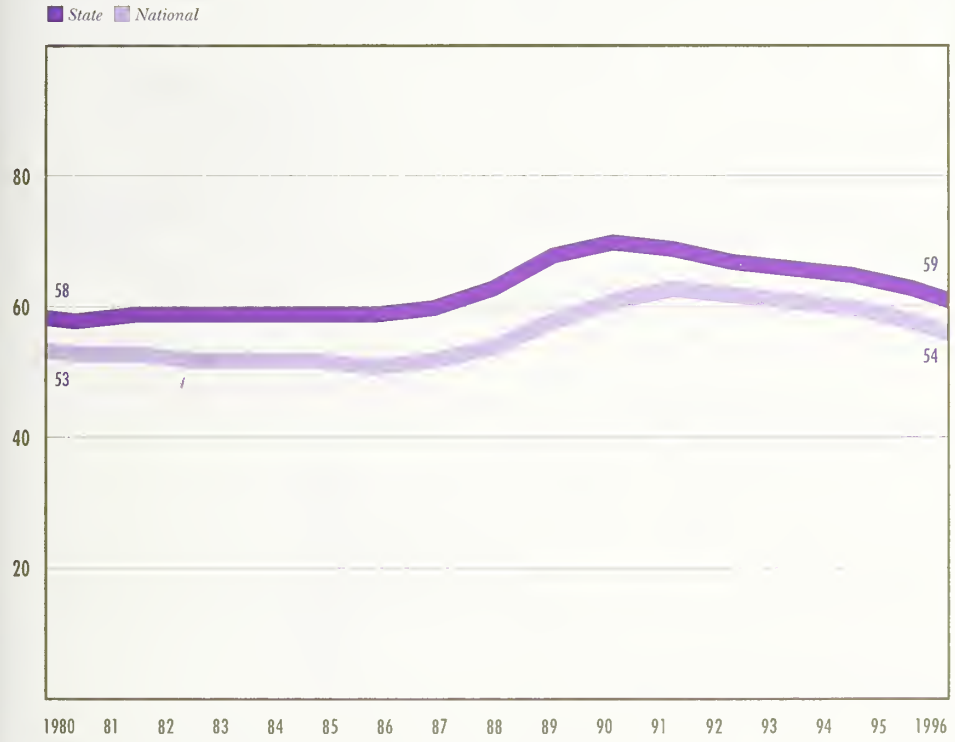
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Florida

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Florida's Teen Birth Rate was somewhat higher than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

In 1996, the rate of gonorrhea infection for Florida's teen females was above the national rate for females ages 15-19.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	59	35
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–14	20
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	37	34
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	79	23
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	23	41
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	13	27
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	9	17
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	878	36

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Tatal	257,900
Non-Hisponic White	154,200
Nan-Hispanic Black	91,200
Hispanic	7,500
American Indian	600
Asion ond Pocific Islonder	4,500

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Tatal	76	68	–11%
Nan-Hispanic White	55	51	–7%
Black	118	95	–20%
Hispanic	91	132	46%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Totol	17,648	21,236	20%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever hod sexuol intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used o condam during lost sexuol intercourse	NA	NA
Amang those who have ever had sexual intercaurse, percent who have hod na sexuol intercaurse during the last 3 manths	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births accurring ta mathers who smaked	14%	12%	–13%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

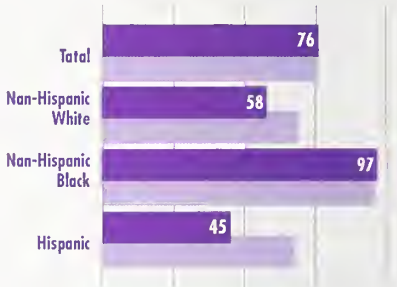
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths locking health insurance	19%	20%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

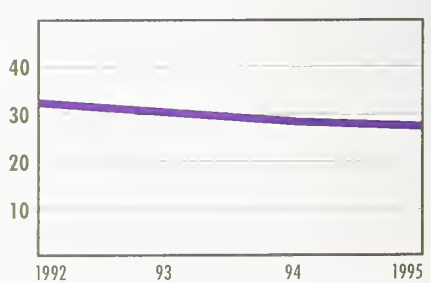
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that accurred ta unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births ta teens receiving late ar na prenatol care by race/ethnicity: 1996

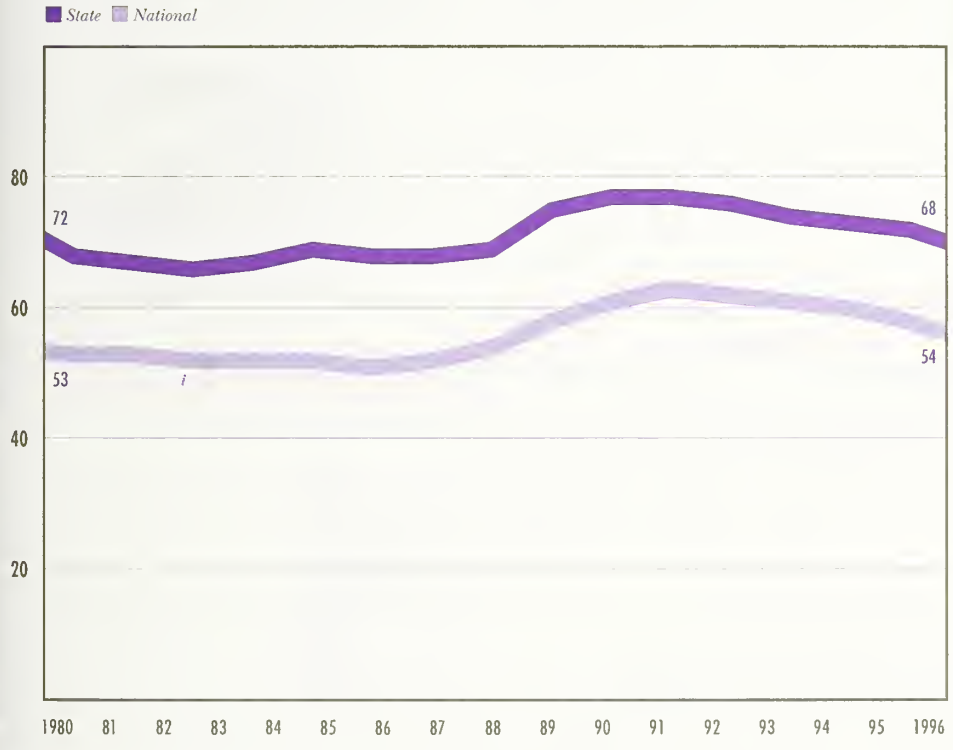
Teen abartion rote: 1992-1995 (number of abartians per 1,000 females oges 15-19)



Georgia

Georgia

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Georgia's Teen Birth Rate was substantially higher than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

In 1996, nearly one-fourth of teen births in Georgia were repeat births.

The rate of gonorrhea infection in Georgia for females ages 15-19 was more than twice the national rate in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	68	43
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–11	31
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	45	44
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	76	17
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	24	44
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	15	37
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	9	17
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	1,502	48

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	39,000
Non-Hispanic White	9,800
Non-Hispanic Black	1,200
Hispanic	4,000
American Indian	200
Asian and Pacific Islander	23,900

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	59	48	–18%
Non-Hispanic White	38	22	–42%
Black	NA	36	NA
Hispanic	116	105	–10%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,884	2,104	12%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	45%	36%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	8%	10%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	36%	50%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	27%	46%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	16%	11%	–34%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

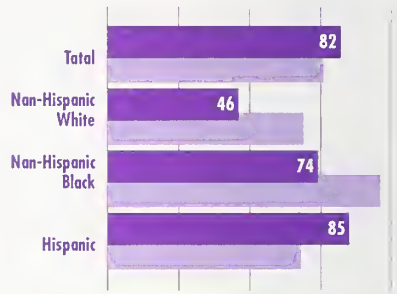
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	8%	5%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

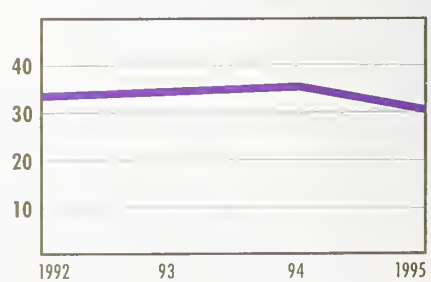
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



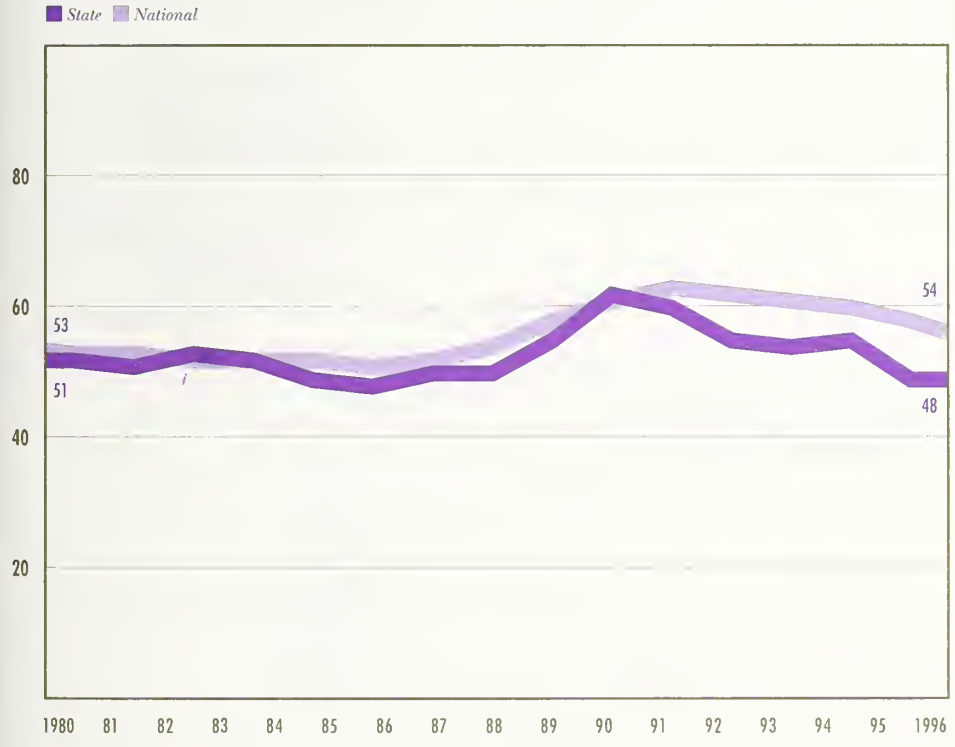
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Hawaii

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Hawaii's Teen Birth Rate was somewhat lower than the national rate in 1996.

Hawaii's Teen Birth Rate declined more rapidly than the national rate between 1991 and 1996.

In 1996, the rate of gonorrhea infection in Hawaii for females ages 15-19 was less than one-half of the national rate.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	48	25
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–18	6
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	28	22
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	82	32
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	19	14
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	10	8
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	10	30
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	184	11

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	52,500
Non-Hispanic White	46,900
Non-Hispanic Black	200
Hispanic	4,300
American Indian	700
Asian and Pacific Islander	500

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	54	47	–12%
Non-Hispanic White	49	42	–15%
Black	NA	NA	NA
Hispanic	125	103	–17%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	2,486	2,555	3%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	25%	24%	–5%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

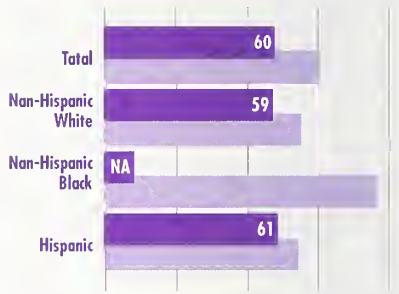
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	18%	17%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

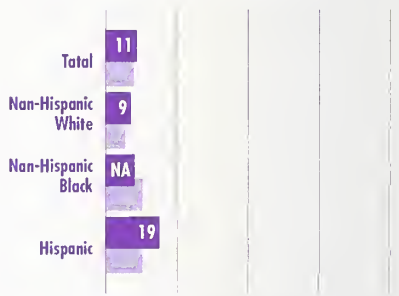
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

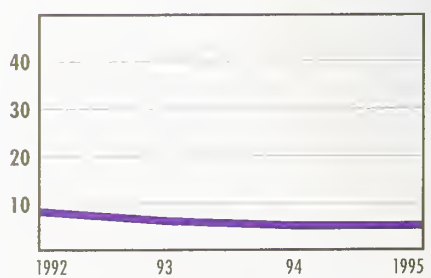
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

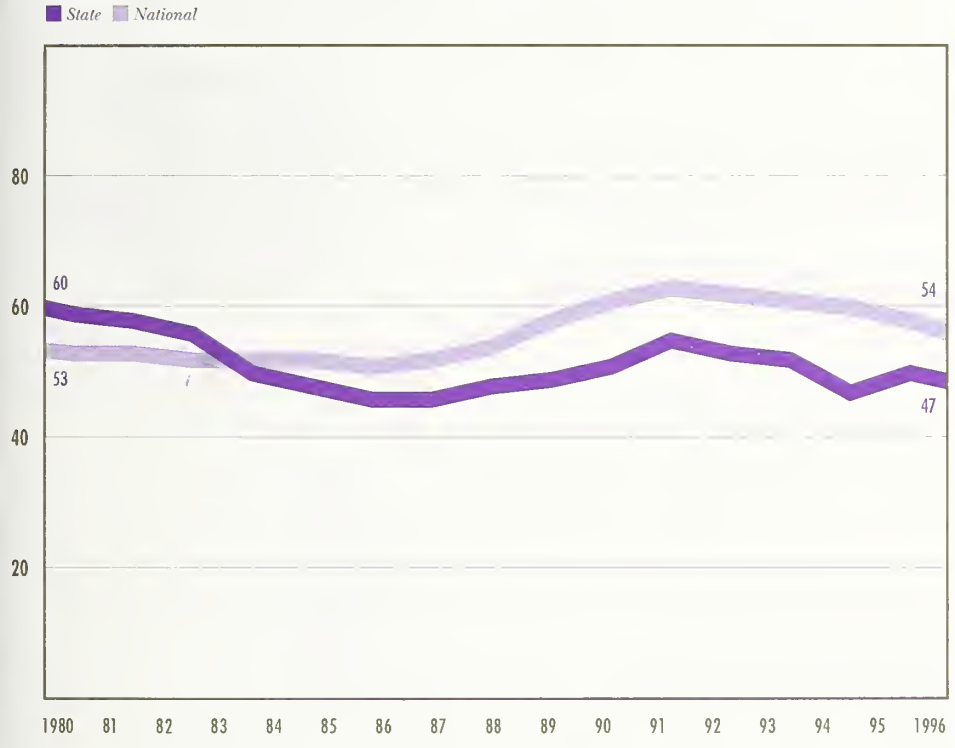


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Idaho

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

In 1980, Idaho's Teen Birth Rate was somewhat above the national average, but by 1996, it was somewhat below the national average.

In 1996, Idaho ranked second best in the country in the Percent of Teen Births That Occurred to Unmarried Teens.

The rate of gonorrhea infection in Idaho for females ages 15-19 was less than one-twentieth of the national rate in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	47	23
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–12	25
Birth rate far younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	27	19
Percent af teen births that occurred to unmorried teens: 1996	76	60	2
Percent of teen births that are repeot births: 1996	22	18	10
Teen births as percent of oll births: 1996	13	13	27
Percent af births to teens receiving lote or na prenotol care: 1996	10	11	37
Ganorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	30	5

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	400,000
Non-Hisponic White	263,900
Non-Hispanic Black	74,100
Hispanic	48,300
American Indion	700
Asion ond Pocific Islonder	12,800

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	65	57	–12%
Non-Hisponic White	37	32	–14%
Block	146	118	–20%
Hisponic	103	111	8%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	22,831	24,177	6%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behaviar of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who hove had four or more sexuol portners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during lost sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who hove ever had sexuol intercourse, percent who hove had no sexuol intercourse during the lost 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	17%	14%	–13%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

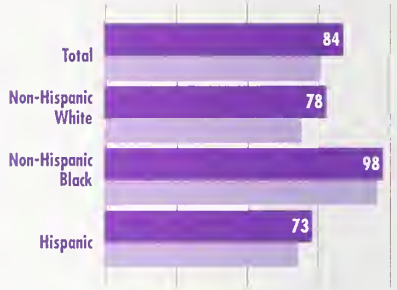
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths locking health insurance	12%	14%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

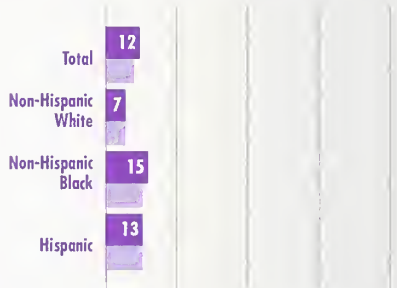
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

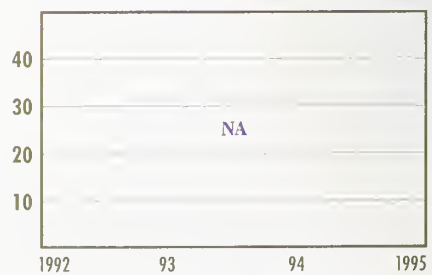
Percent of teen births thot accurred to unmorried teens by roce/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving lote or no prenatol core by roce/ethnicity: 1996

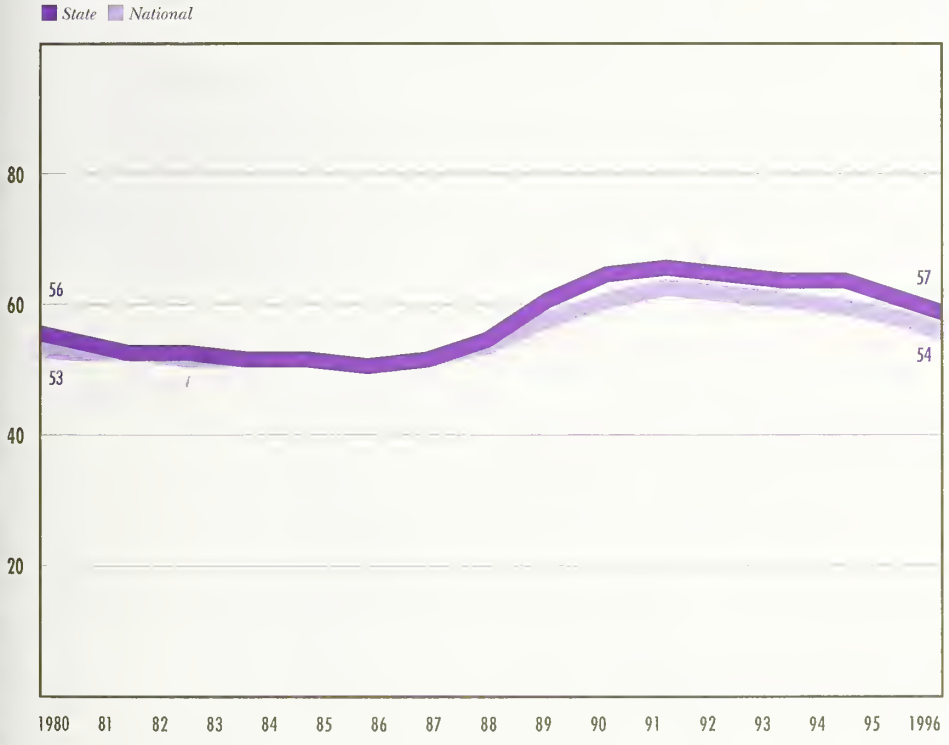


Teen abortion rote: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Illinois

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Trends in Illinois' Teen Birth Rate mirrored the national rate between 1980 and 1996.

Nearly one-fourth of teen births in Illinois in 1996 were repeat births.

In Illinois, the rate of gonorrhea infection in 1996 for females ages 15-19 was substantially higher than the national rate.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	57	33
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–12	25
Birth rate far yaunger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	36	33
Percent of teen births that accurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	84	36
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	24	44
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	12	22
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	12	42
Ganarrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	969	40

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	211,000
Non-Hispanic White	181,300
Non-Hispanic Black	21,200
Hispanic	6,100
American Indian	500
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,900

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	61	56	–7%
Non-Hispanic White	53	49	–7%
Black	127	105	–17%
Hispanic	64	94	45%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	11,875	12,298	4%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	NA	NA	NA

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	14%	14%

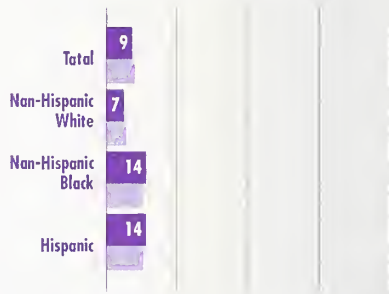
*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

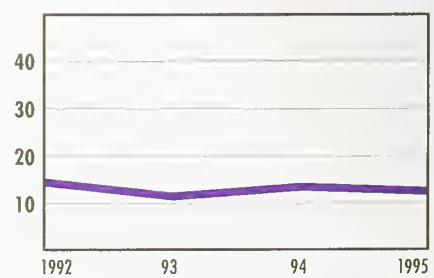
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996

Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

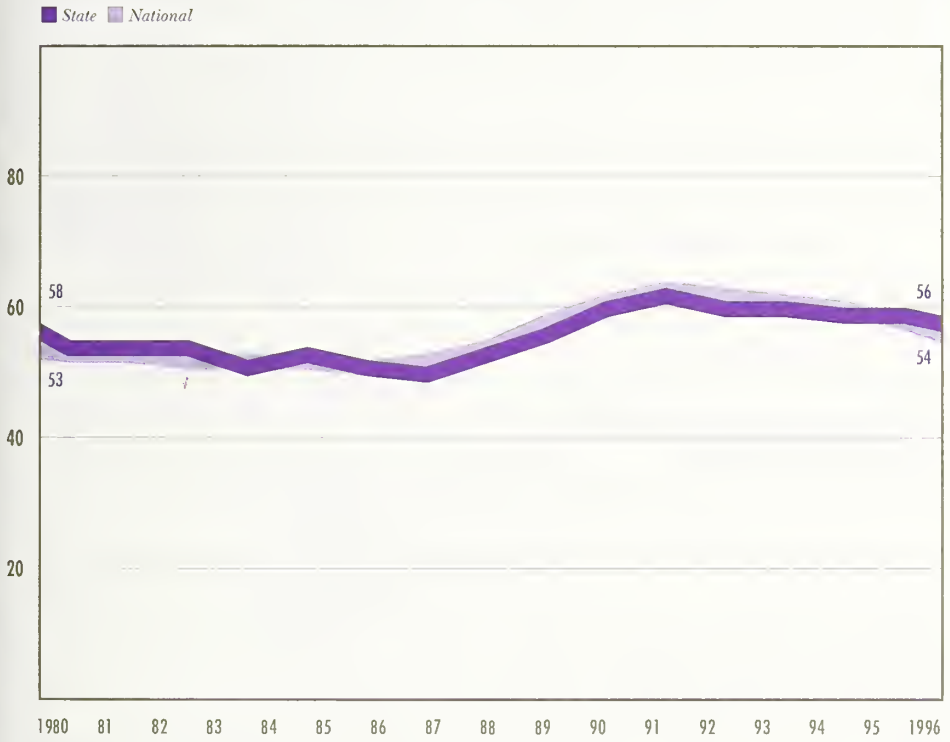


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Indiana

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Trends in Indiana's Teen Birth Rate mirrored the national rate between 1980 and 1996.

The Teen Birth Rate declined more slowly in Indiana than it did in most other states between 1991 and 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	56	32
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–7	44
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	33	32
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	80	25
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	22	36
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	14	34
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	9	17
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	652	31

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	106,900
Non-Hispanic White	100,000
Non-Hispanic Black	2,600
Hispanic	2,400
American Indian	400
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,500

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	43	38	–11%
Non-Hispanic White	40	34	–14%
Black	138	108	–22%
Hispanic	81	108	34%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	4,047	3,839	–5%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	39%	46%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	13%	12%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	42%	53%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	20%	26%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	33%	29%	–11%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

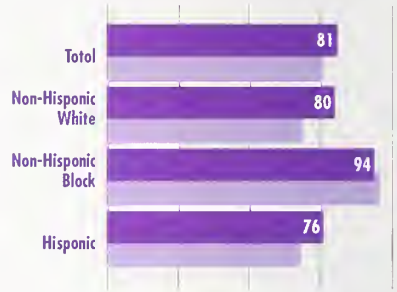
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	12%	12%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

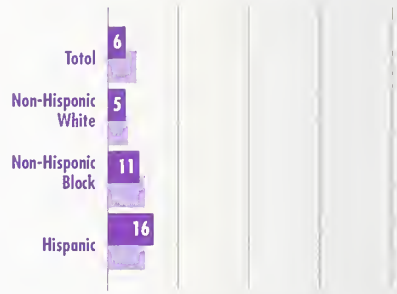
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

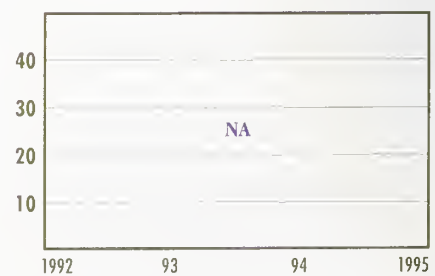
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

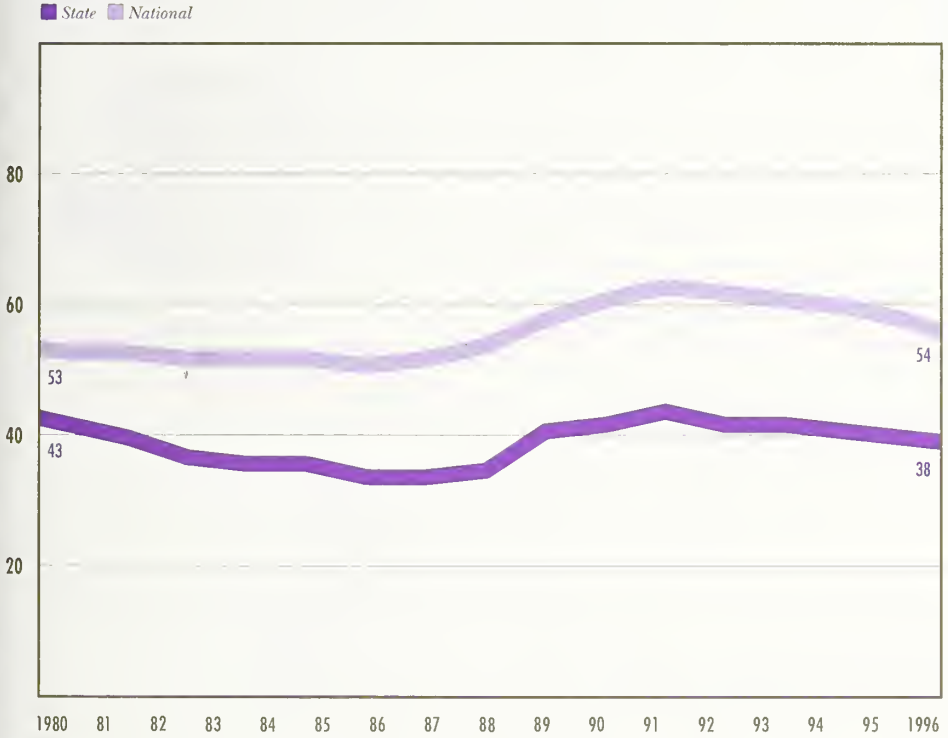


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Iowa

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Iowa's Teen Birth Rate was substantially lower than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

In 1996, teen mothers in Iowa were less likely than teen mothers in most other states to receive late or no prenatal care.

The rate of gonorrhea infection in Iowa for females ages 15-19 was substantially lower than the national rate in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	38	10
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–11	31
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	21	7
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	81	30
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	18	10
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	11	16
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	6	4
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	265	16

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	95,200
Non-Hispanic White	80,300
Non-Hispanic Black	6,400
Hispanic	5,800
American Indian	1,000
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,600

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	55	50	–11%
Non-Hispanic White	47	41	–13%
Black	131	106	–19%
Hispanic	98	111	13%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	4,714	5,032	7%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	18%	18%	3%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

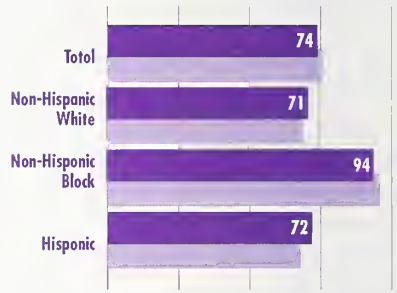
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	13%	13%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

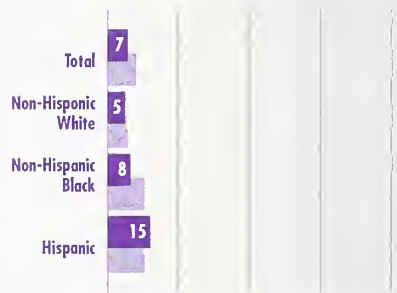
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

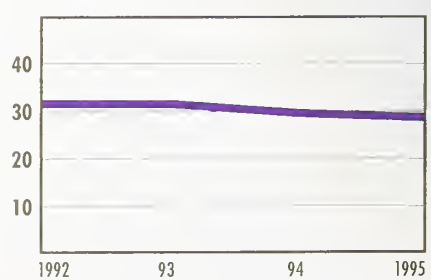
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

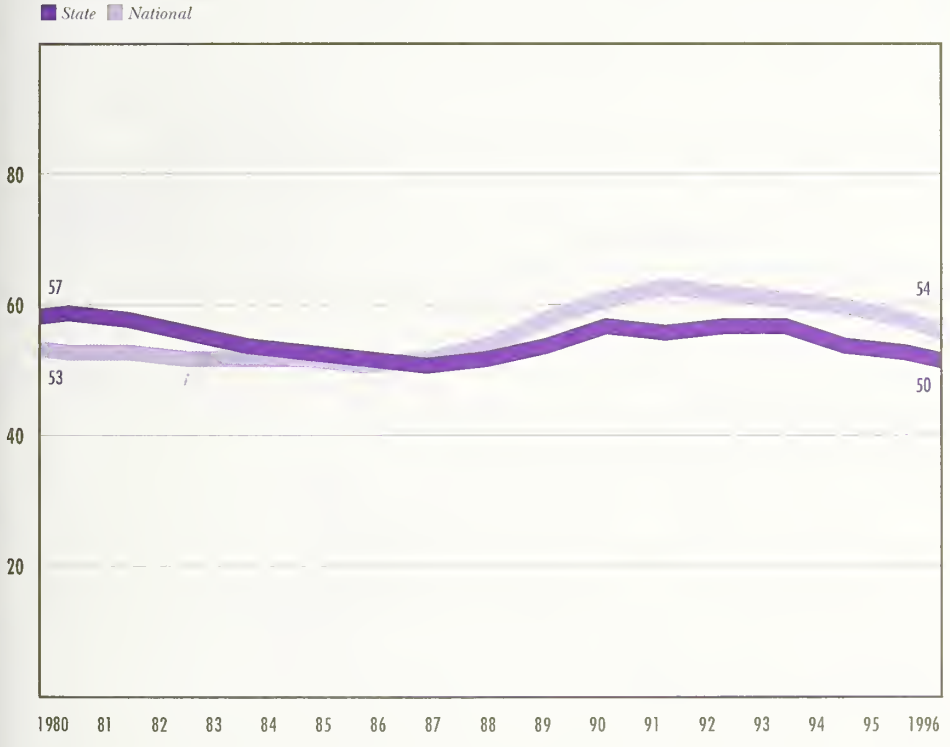


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Kansas

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

In 1980, the Teen Birth Rate in Kansas was slightly above the national rate; but by 1996, it was slightly below the national rate.

In 1996, teen mothers in Kansas were less likely than teen mothers nationwide to receive late or no prenatal care.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	50	26
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–11	37
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	28	22
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	74	13
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	21	28
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	13	27
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	7	6
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	475	25

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	142,600
Non-Hispanic White	127,900
Non-Hispanic Black	12,600
Hispanic	1,100
American Indian	200
Asian and Pacific Islander	800

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	69	62	–11%
Non-Hispanic White	65	58	–11%
Black	118	103	–12%
Hispanic	NA	89	NA

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	8,786	8,516	–3%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	50%	57%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	13%	23%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	50%	66%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	24%	29%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	33%	31%	–5%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

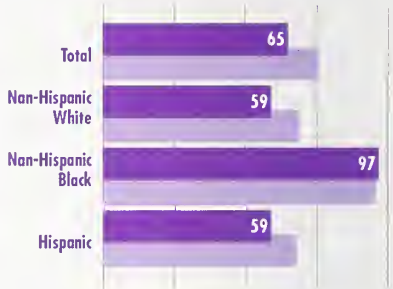
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	17%	17%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

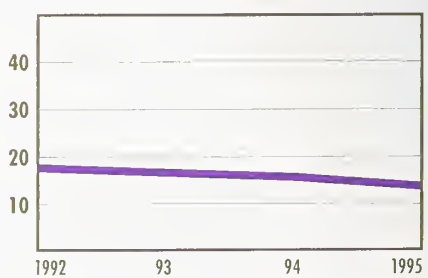
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



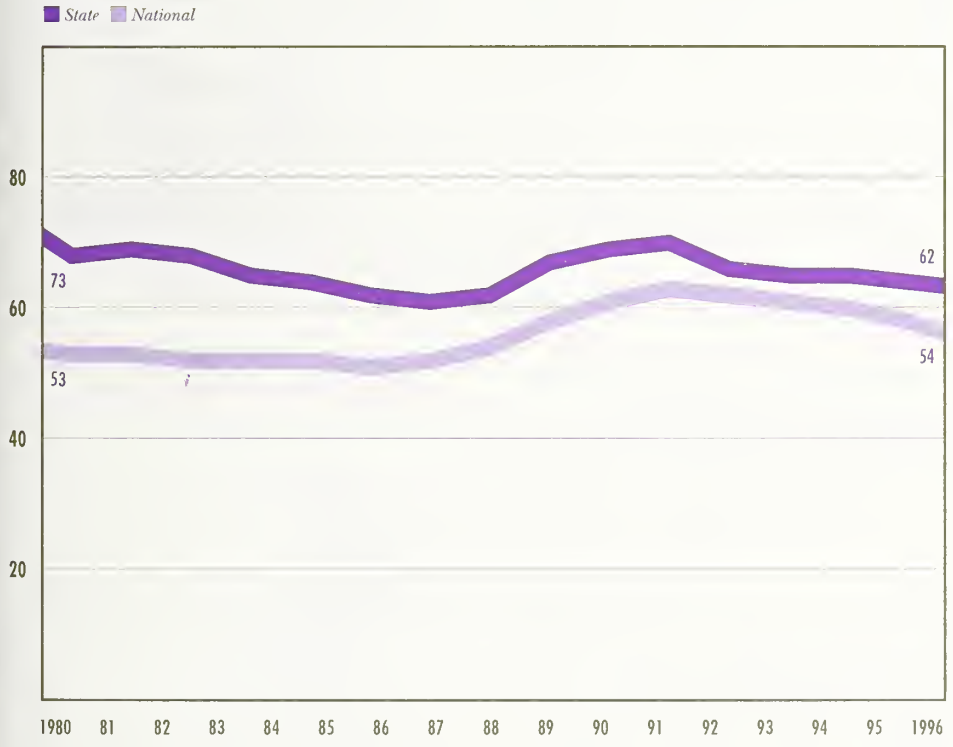
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Kentucky

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

In 1980, the Teen Birth Rate in Kentucky was substantially above the national rate, but by 1996, the gap had narrowed.

Teen mothers in Kentucky were much less likely to be unmarried than teen mothers nationwide in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	62	36
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–11	31
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	37	34
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	65	4
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	20	19
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	17	45
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	7	6
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	582	28

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	178,200
Non-Hispanic White	99,600
Non-Hispanic Black	71,000
Hispanic	4,500
American Indian	900
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,200

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	76	67	–12%
Non-Hispanic White	53	47	–10%
Black	118	97	–18%
Hispanic	25	41	67%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	11,945	11,743	–2%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

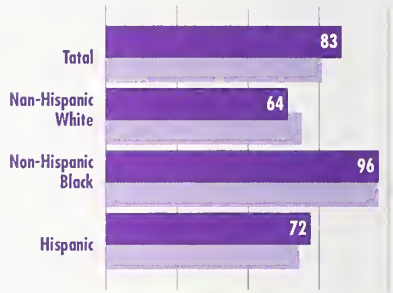
	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	11%	10%	–12%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	27%	23%

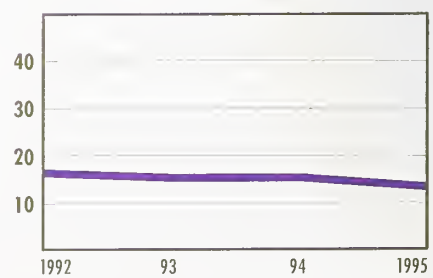
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)

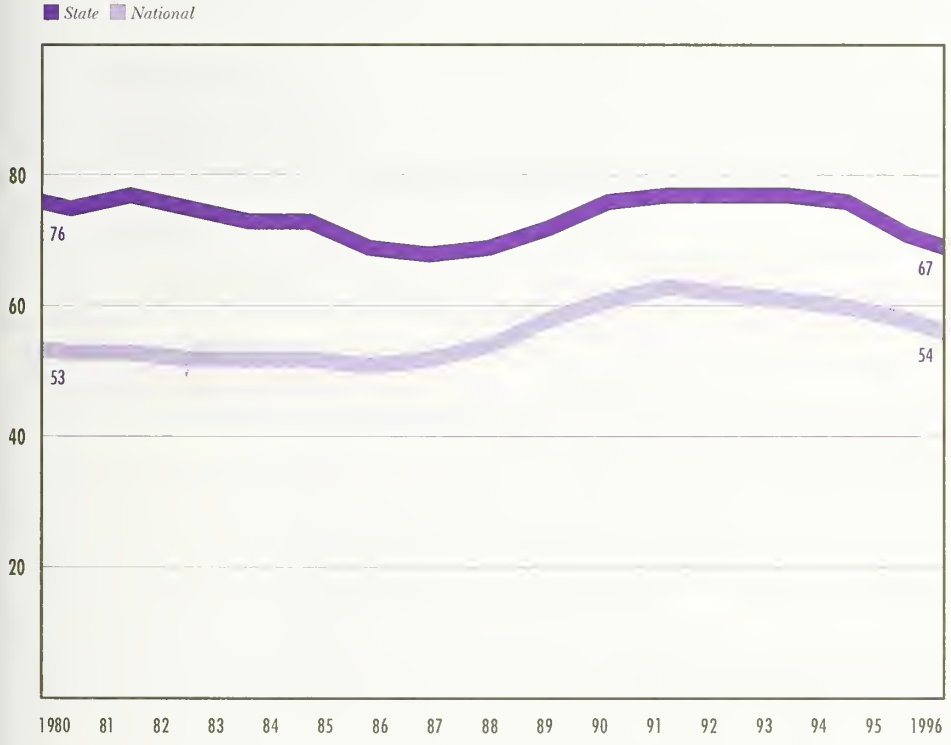


*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

Louisiana

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Louisiana's Teen Birth Rate was substantially higher than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

The decline in the Teen Birth Rate in Louisiana paralleled the national rate between 1991 and 1996.

Nearly one-quarter of Louisiana's teen births in 1996 were repeat births.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	67	42
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–12	25
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	43	43
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	83	35
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	24	44
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	18	47
Percent of births to teens receiving late or na prenatal care: 1996	10	10	30
Ganarrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	941	39

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	42,200
Non-Hispanic White	41,000
Non-Hispanic Black	200
Hispanic	400
American Indian	300
Asian and Pacific Islander	300

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	44	31	–28%
Non-Hispanic White	43	31	–28%
Black	NA	NA	NA
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,333	1,283	–4%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	50%	53%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	12%	13%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	45%	57%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	24%	36%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	37%	33%	–11%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

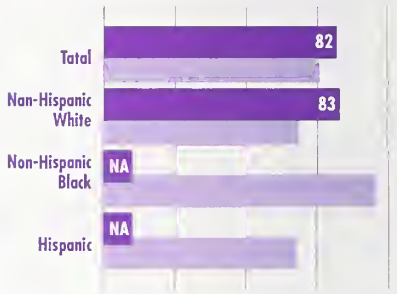
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	13%	17%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

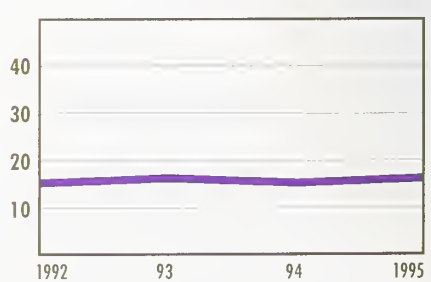
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



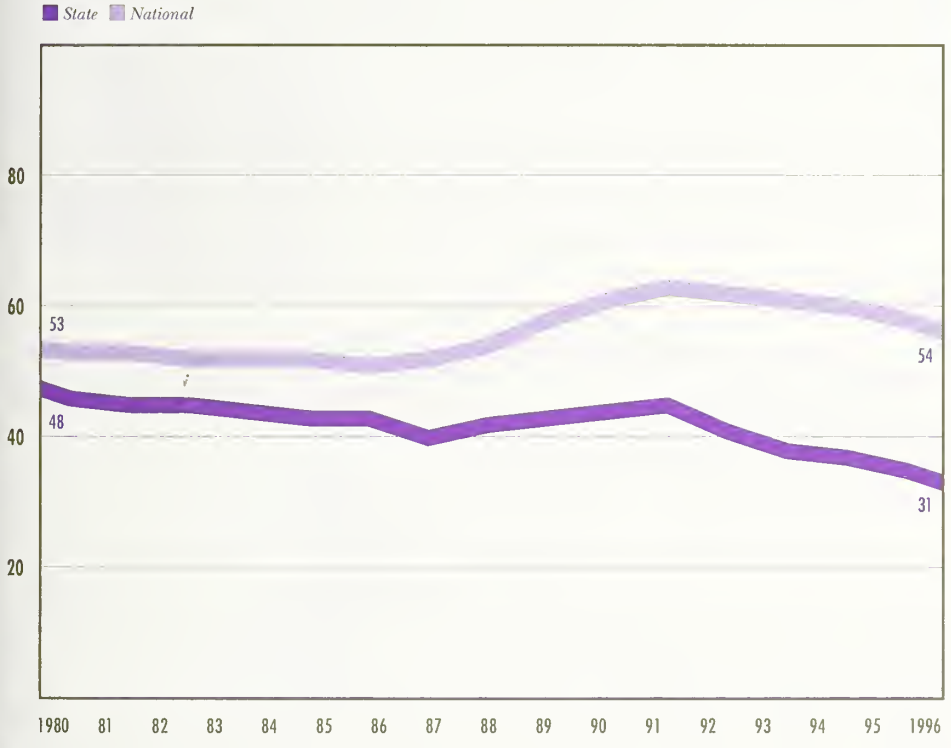
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Maine

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Maine's Teen Birth Rate was substantially lower than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

Maine experienced the second sharpest decline in teen births in the country between 1991 and 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	31	3
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–28	2
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	17	4
Percent of teen births that accurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	82	32
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	15	3
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	10	8
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	5	2
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	26	4

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	155,000
Non-Hispanic White	92,500
Non-Hispanic Black	49,700
Hispanic	6,300
American Indian	500
Asian and Pacific Islander	6,000

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	54	46	–15%
Non-Hispanic White	36	30	–18%
Black	97	79	–19%
Hispanic	44	59	34%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	7,186	8,599	20%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	19%	13%	–31%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

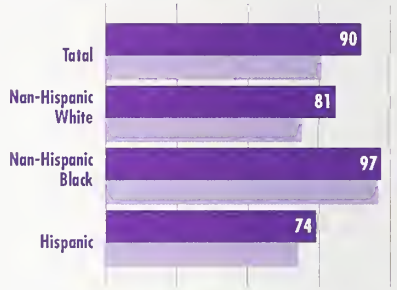
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	13%	13%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

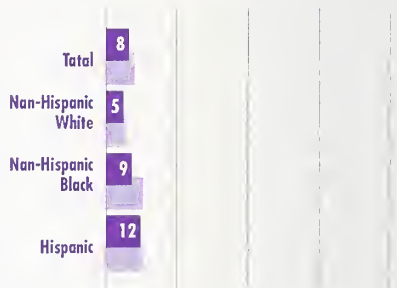
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

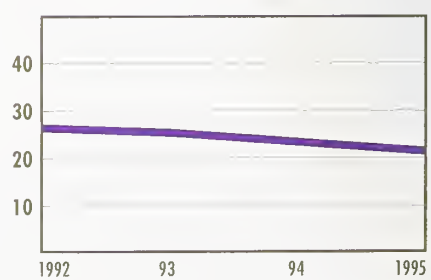
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996



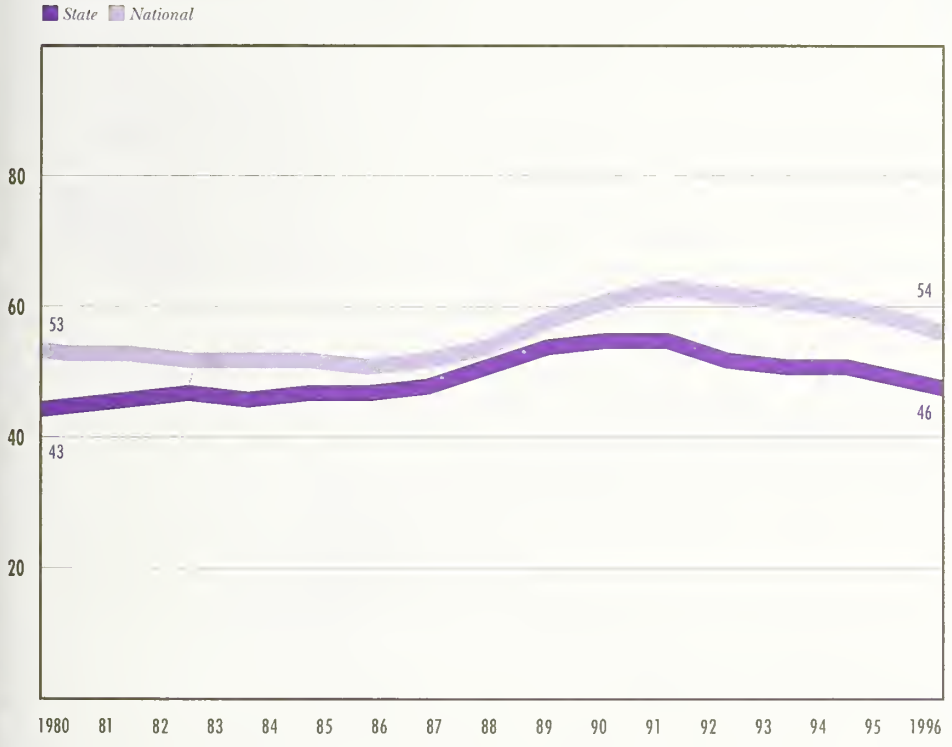
Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Maryland

Maryland

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Maryland's Teen Birth Rate was somewhat lower than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

Teen mothers in Maryland were much more likely to be unmarried than teen mothers nationwide in 1996.

The rate of gonorrhea infection in Maryland for females ages 15-19 in 1996 was substantially above the national rate.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	46	20
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–15	15
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	30	28
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	90	48
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	20	19
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	10	8
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	8	9
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	1,313	46

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	178,600
Non-Hispanic White	144,100
Non-Hispanic Black	11,800
Hispanic	14,800
American Indian	500
Asian and Pacific Islander	7,500

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	38	32	–15%
Non-Hispanic White	25	21	–17%
Black	96	72	–25%
Hispanic	130	109	–16%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	5,761	7,446	29%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	42%	47%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	11%	15%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	50%	64%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	25%	36%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	31%	23%	–28%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

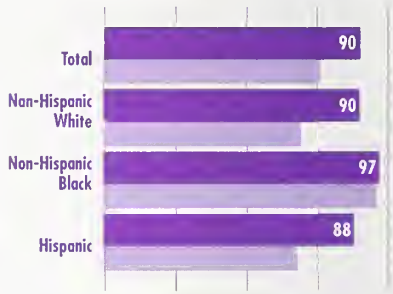
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	12%	12%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

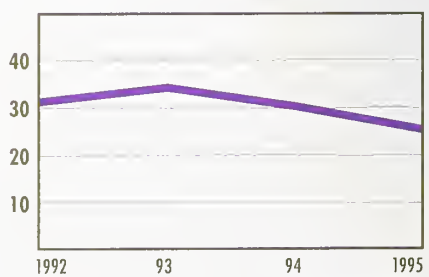
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

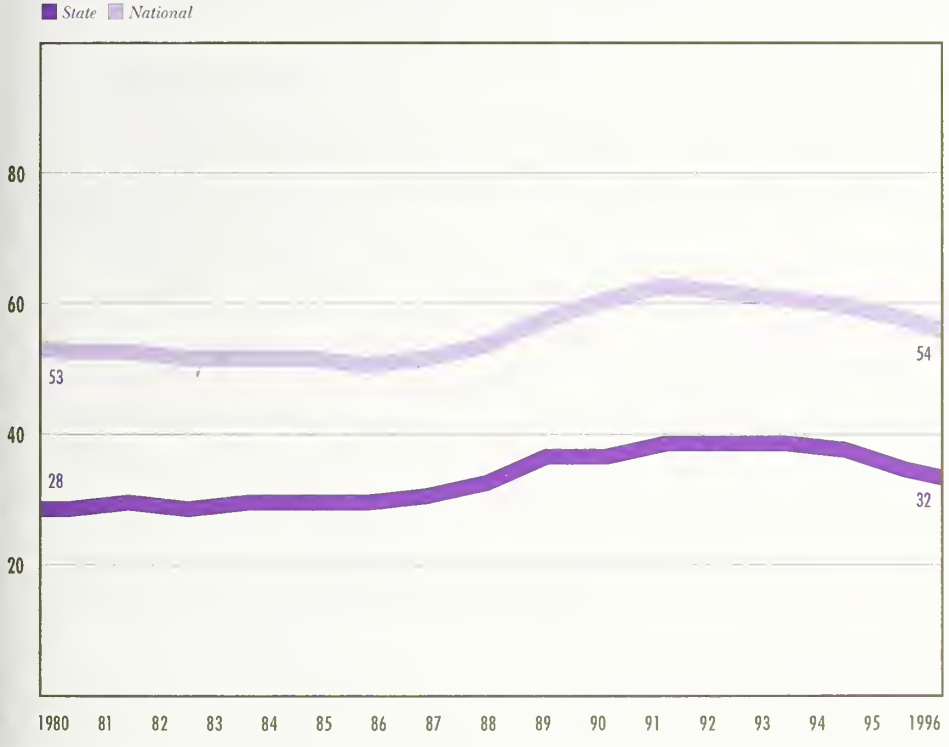
Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Massachusetts

Massachusetts

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Massachusetts' Teen Birth Rate was substantially lower than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

Teen mothers in Massachusetts were much more likely to be unmarried than teen mothers nationwide in 1996.

In 1996, Massachusetts had the lowest rate of Teen Births as Percent of All Births.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	32	4
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–15	15
Birth rate far younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	20	6
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	90	48
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	18	10
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	7	1
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	9	17
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	231	13

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	345,400
Non-Hispanic White	268,900
Non-Hispanic Black	57,100
Hispanic	11,300
American Indian	2,600
Asian and Pacific Islander	5,600

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	59	47	–21%
Non-Hispanic White	41	35	–16%
Black	130	94	–28%
Hispanic	90	95	5%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	15,909	16,129	1%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	47%	51%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	14%	19%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	55%	62%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	24%	35%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	24%	22%	–7%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

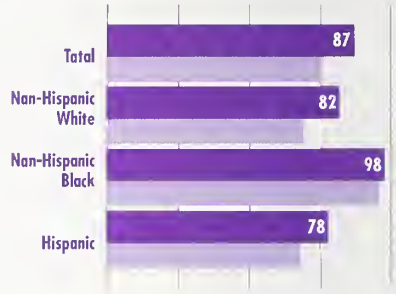
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	9%	12%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

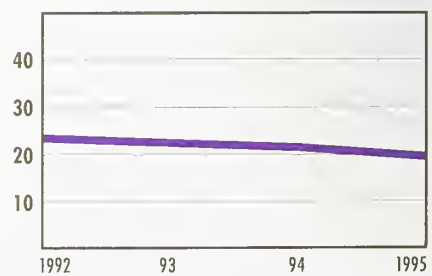
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



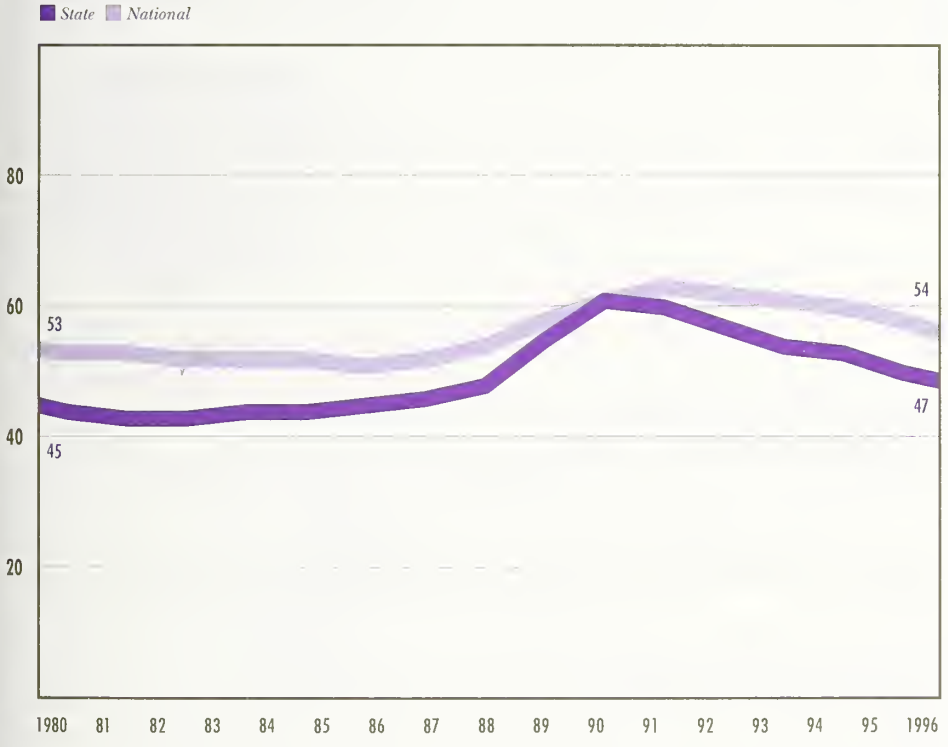
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Michigan

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Michigan's Teen Birth Rate was somewhat lower than the national rate from 1980 to 1996.

Between 1991 and 1996, the Teen Birth Rate in Michigan fell more rapidly than the rate in nearly every other state.

In 1996, teen mothers in Michigan were much more likely to be unmarried than teen mothers nationwide.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	47	23
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–21	4
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	28	22
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	87	40
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	22	36
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	12	22
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	8	9
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	852	35

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	168,200
Non-Hispanic White	151,500
Non-Hispanic Black	5,600
Hispanic	3,400
American Indian	2,500
Asian and Pacific Islander	5,200

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	37	32	–14%
Non-Hispanic White	29	24	–17%
Black	156	121	–23%
Hispanic	101	132	31%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	5,417	5,695	5%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	28%	25%	–10%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

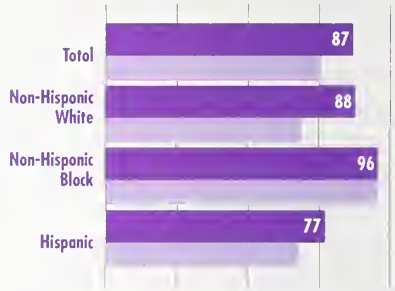
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	11%	7%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

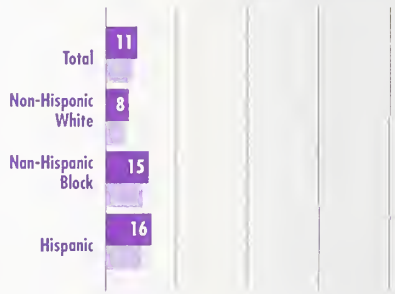
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

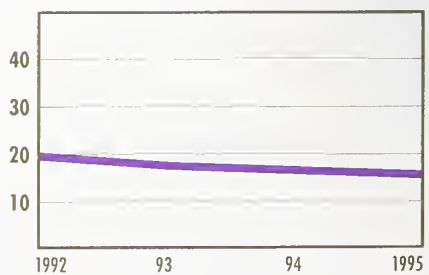
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

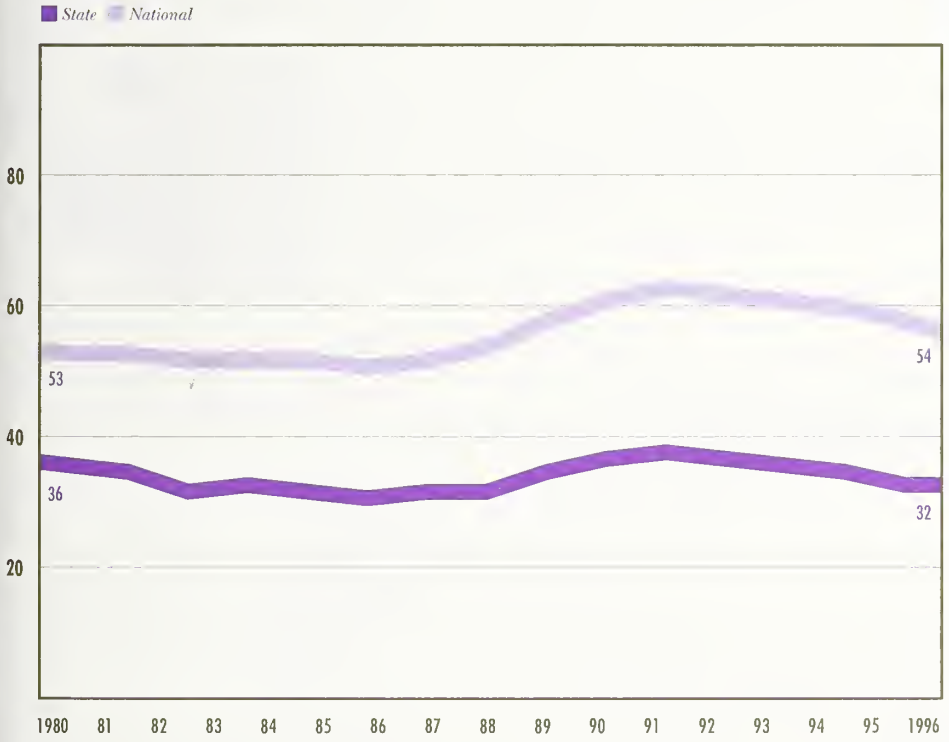


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Minnesota

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Minnesota's Teen Birth Rate was substantially lower than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

In 1996, only three states had a lower Teen Birth Rate than Minnesota.

Teen mothers in Minnesota were more likely to be unmarried than teen mothers nationwide in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	32	4
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–14	20
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	19	5
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	87	40
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	19	14
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	9	5
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	11	37
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	328	20

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	111,700
Non-Hispanic White	57,600
Non-Hispanic Black	52,000
Hispanic	900
American Indian	500
Asian and Pacific Islander	700

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	86	76	–11%
Non-Hispanic White	59	52	–12%
Black	118	102	–13%
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	8,451	8,146	–4%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	65%	75%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	20%	44%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	54%	69%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	24%	26%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	12%	10%	–13%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

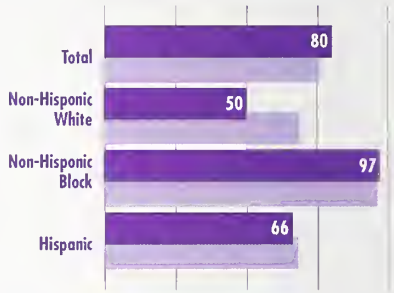
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	25%	26%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

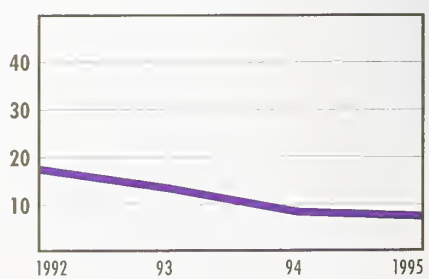
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



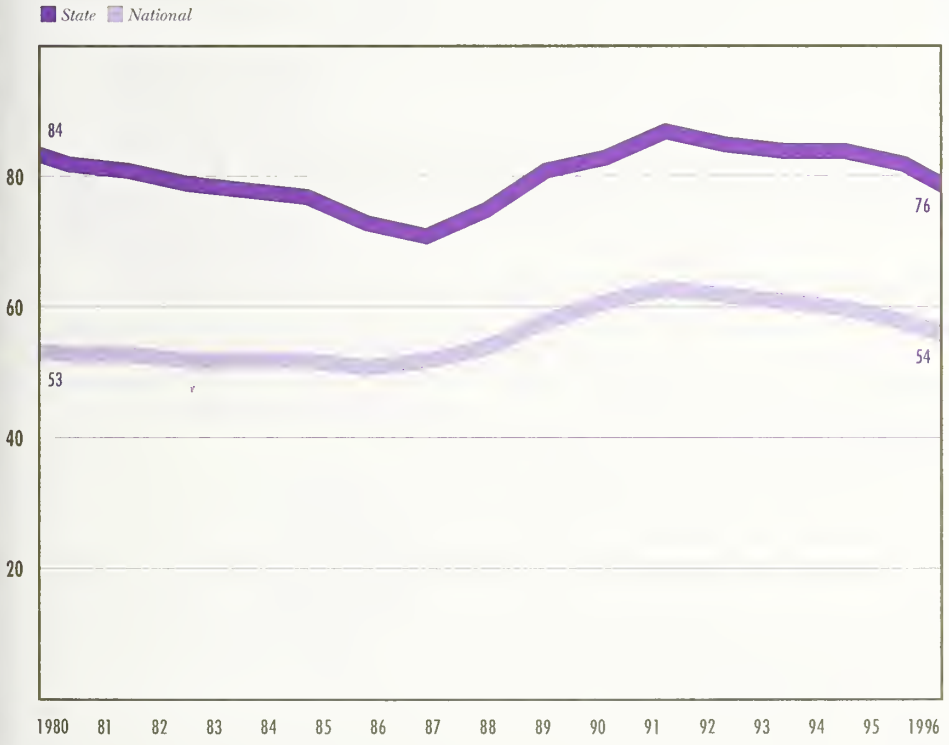
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Mississippi

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Mississippi's Teen Birth Rate was substantially higher than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

Mississippi's Teen Birth Rate in 1996 was the highest of the 50 states, but lower than the District of Columbia's rate.

Teen mothers in Mississippi were slightly less likely than teen mothers nationwide to receive late or no prenatal care in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	76	50
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–12	25
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	52	50
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	80	25
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	25	50
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	21	51
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	9	17
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	1,220	44

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	191,200
Non-Hispanic White	159,200
Non-Hispanic Black	25,700
Hispanic	3,500
American Indian	800
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,100

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	65	54	–17%
Non-Hispanic White	51	45	–13%
Black	146	106	–28%
Hispanic	67	84	25%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	10,262	10,771	5%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	52%	50%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	13%	18%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	53%	66%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	21%	36%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	26%	25%	–6%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

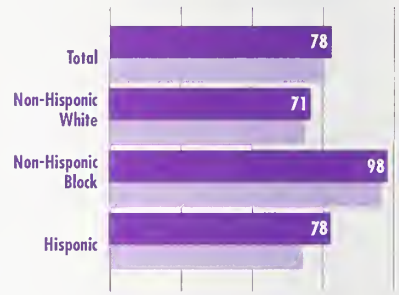
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	14%	15%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

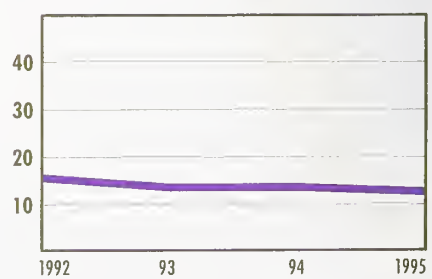
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



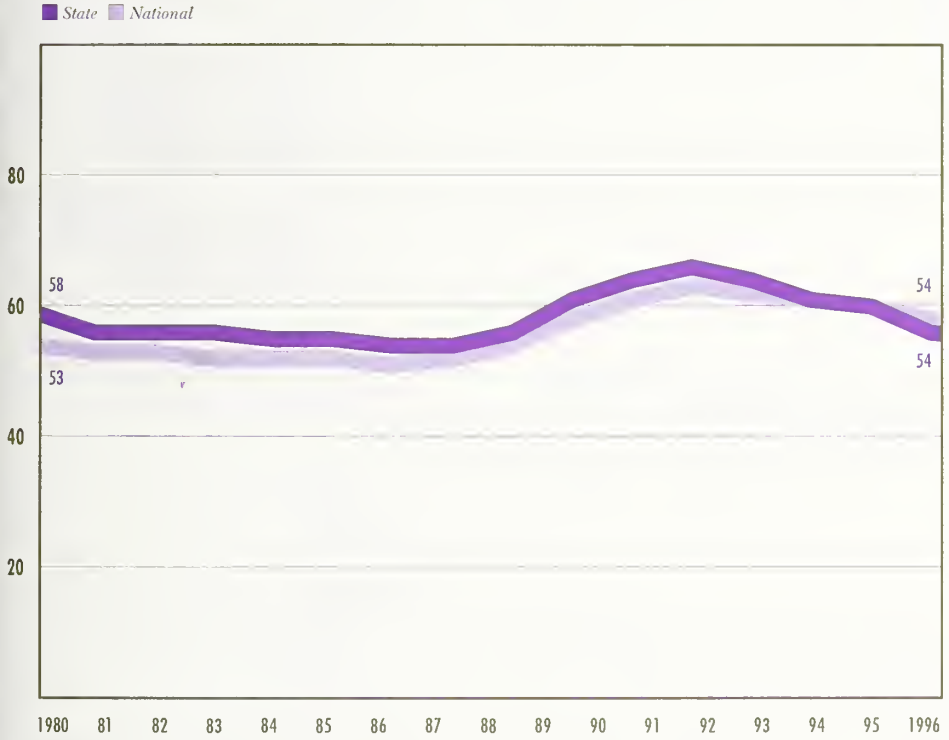
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Missouri

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Trends in Missouri's Teen Birth Rate generally mirrored the national rate between 1980 and 1996.

Missouri's Teen Birth Rate declined more rapidly than the national rate between 1991 and 1996.

The rate of gonorrhea infection in Missouri for females ages 15-19 was somewhat above the national rate in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	54	31
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–17	7
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	31	31
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	78	20
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	21	28
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	14	34
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	8	9
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	931	38

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	34,200
Non-Hispanic White	30,500
Non-Hispanic Black	100
Hispanic	700
American Indian	2,700
Asian and Pacific Islander	200

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	47	39	–17%
Non-Hispanic White	39	31	–19%
Black	NA	NA	NA
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,326	1,302	–2%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	44%	47%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	15%	17%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	44%	54%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	26%	37%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	28%	30%	4%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

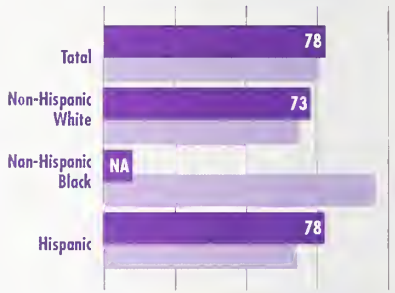
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	16%	11%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

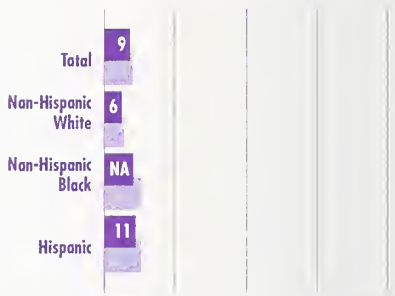
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

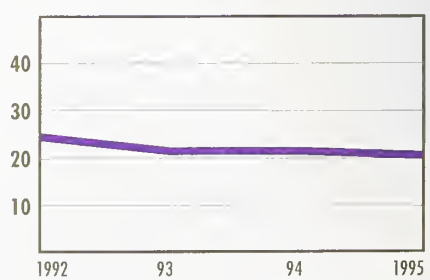
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

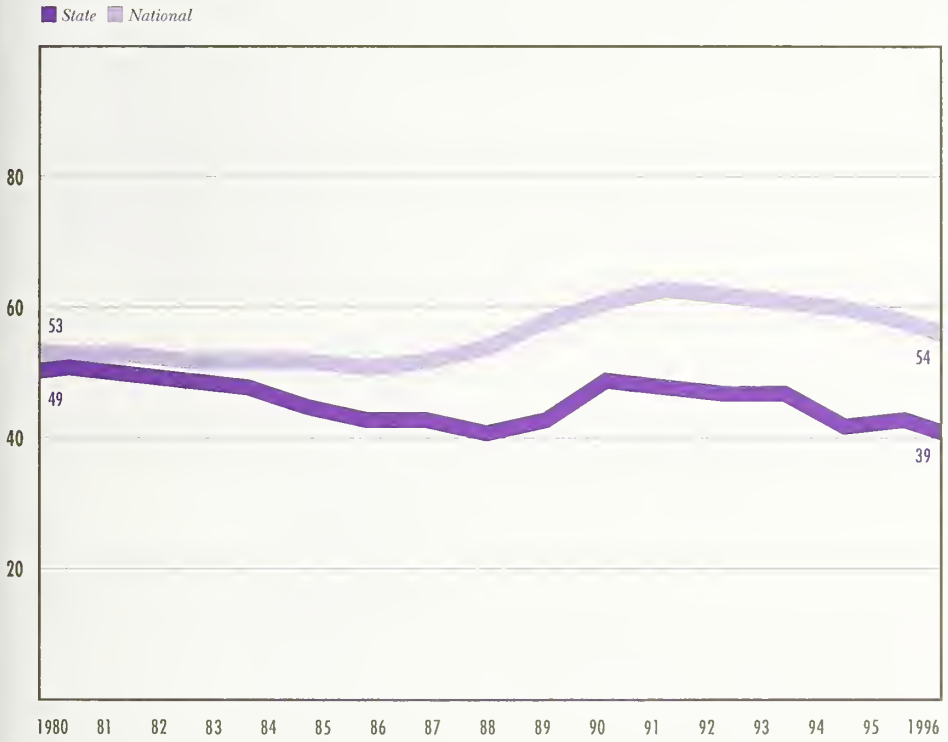


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Montana

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

In 1981, the Teen Birth Rate in Montana was almost the same as the national rate, but by 1996, the rate in Montana was substantially below the national rate.

The rate of gonorrhea infection in 1996 for females ages 15-19 in Montana was the lowest of the 50 states.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	39	11
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–17	7
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	21	7
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	78	20
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	16	6
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	12	22
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	9	17
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	23	1

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	62,700
Non-Hispanic White	55,300
Non-Hispanic Black	2,800
Hispanic	3,000
American Indian	700
Asian and Pacific Islander	800

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	42	39	–9%
Non-Hispanic White	35	31	–11%
Black	130	100	–24%
Hispanic	100	104	4%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	2,434	2,466	1%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	29%	25%	–11%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

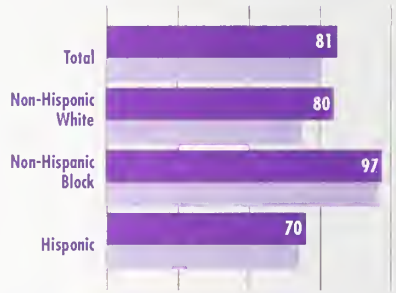
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	11%	12%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

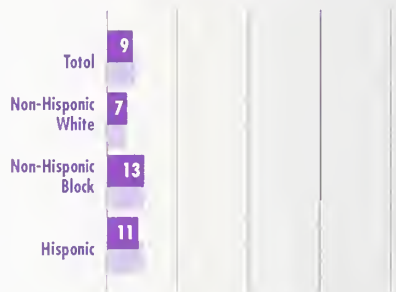
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

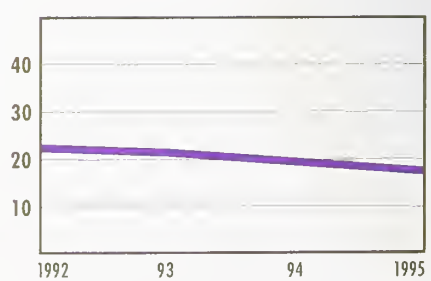
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

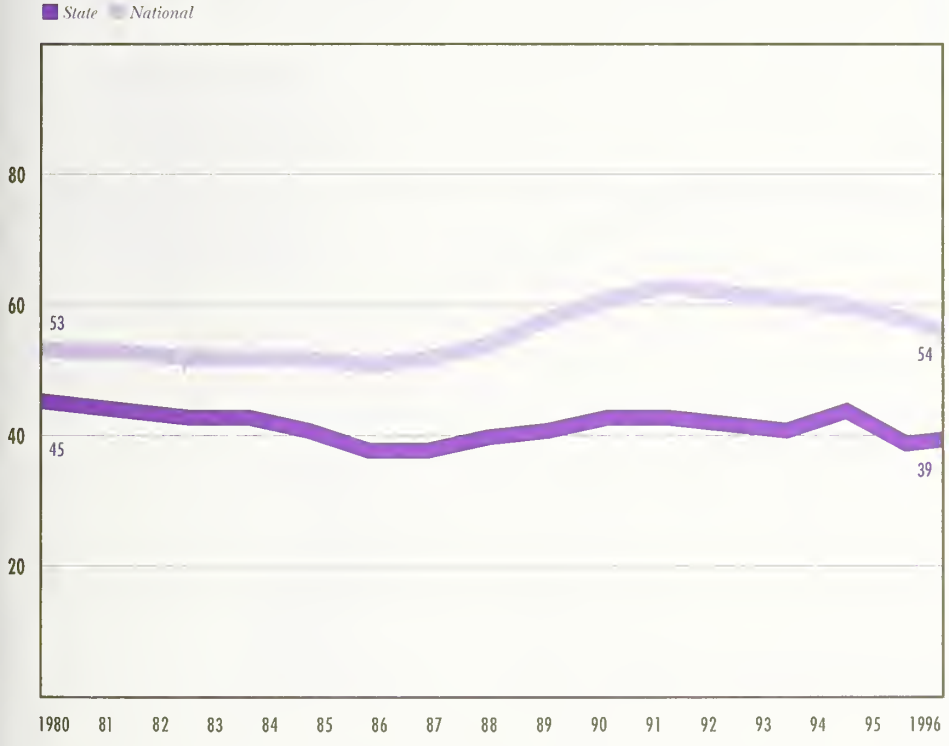


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Nebraska

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Nebraska's Teen Birth Rate was substantially lower than the national rate in 1996.

In 1996, the percent of teen births that were repeat births in Nebraska was substantially lower than the national rate.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	39	11
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–9	39
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	22	9
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	81	30
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	17	7
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	10	8
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	9	17
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	427	24

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	48,800
Non-Hispanic White	32,600
Non-Hispanic Black	4,200
Hispanic	9,100
American Indian	900
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,000

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	75	70	–8%
Non-Hispanic White	60	50	–17%
Black	138	100	–28%
Hispanic	114	127	11%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	3,402	4,643	36%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	47%	48%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	13%	18%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	53%	67%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	24%	34%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	19%	15%	–25%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

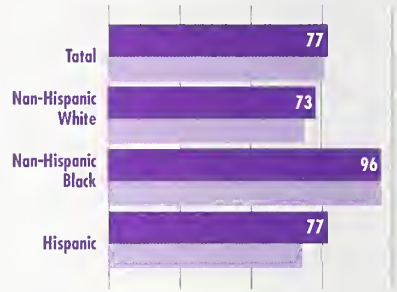
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	18%	23%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

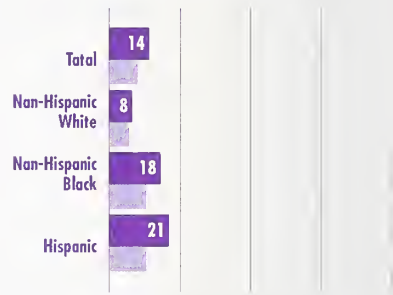
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

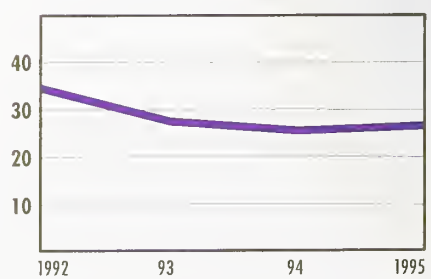
Percent of teen births that accurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal core by race/ethnicity: 1996

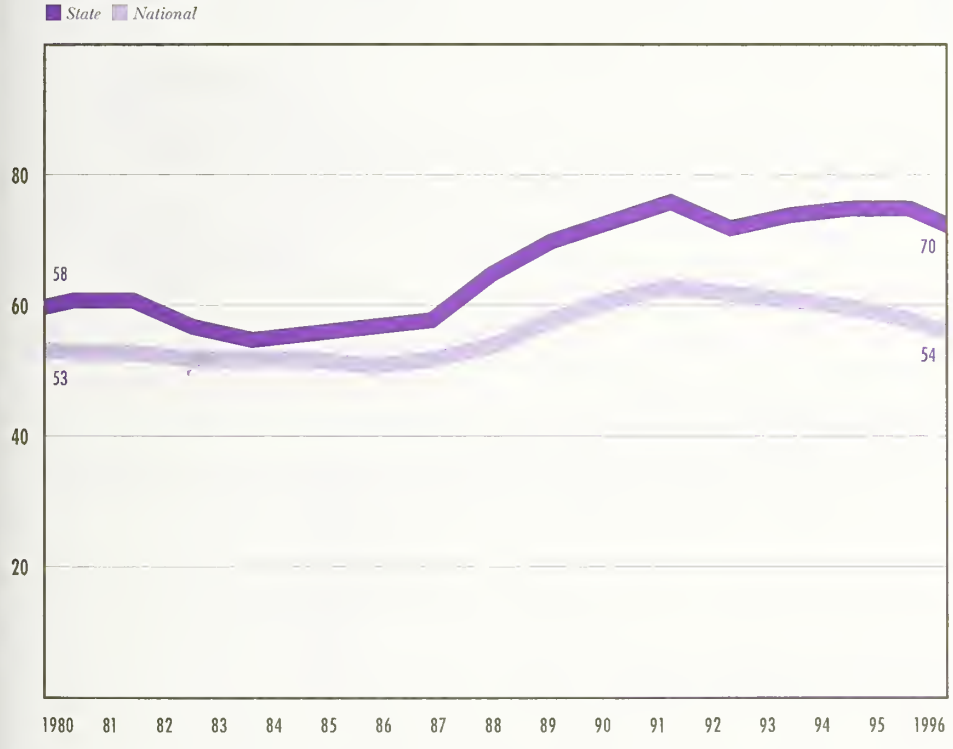


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Nevada

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

In 1983, the Teen Birth Rate in Nevada was almost the same as the national rate, but by 1996, the rate in Nevada was substantially above the national rate.

Teen mothers in Nevada were more likely than teen mothers nationwide to receive late or no prenatal care in 1996.

In Nevada, the rate of gonorrhea infection in 1996 for females ages 15-19 was about one-half of the national average.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	70	45
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–8	42
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	42	42
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	77	18
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	21	28
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	13	27
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	14	45
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	299	17

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	37,400
Non-Hispanic White	35,900
Non-Hispanic Black	300
Hispanic	700
American Indian	100
Asian and Pacific Islander	500

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	33	29	–14%
Non-Hispanic White	NA	28	NA
Black	NA	NA	NA
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,072	1,276	19%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	37%	35%	–7%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

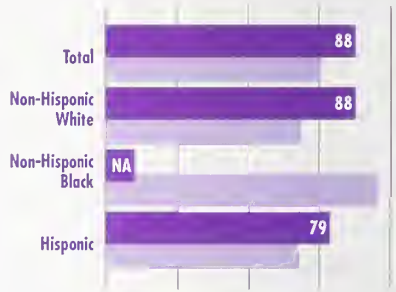
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	12%	14%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

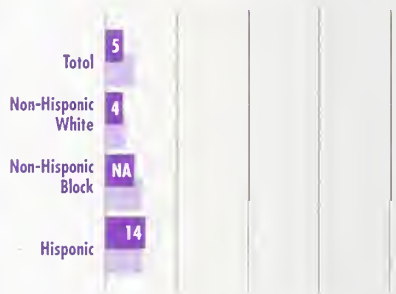
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

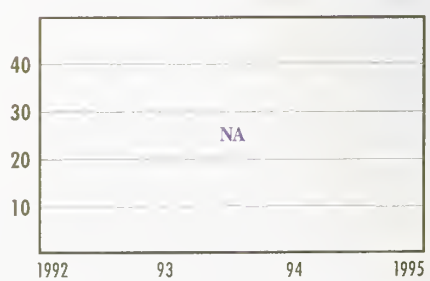
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

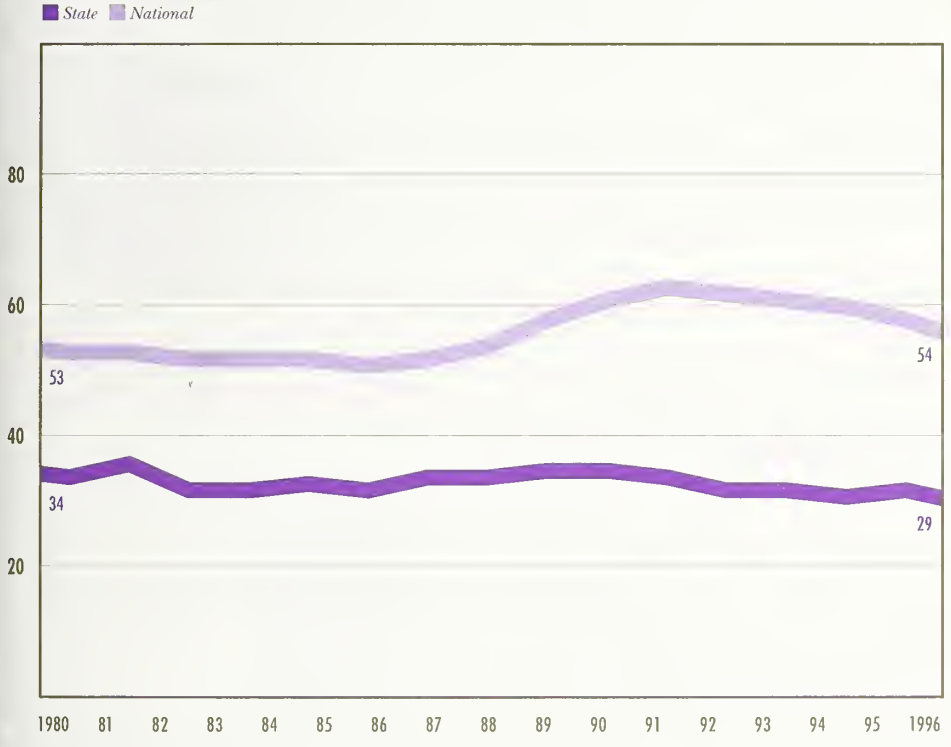


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



New Hampshire

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

New Hampshire's Teen Birth Rate was substantially lower than the national rate every year from 1980 to 1996.

In 1996, the Teen Birth Rate in New Hampshire was the lowest in the nation.

New Hampshire had the lowest percent of teen births that were repeat births in the nation in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	29	1
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–14	20
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	15	1
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	88	42
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	13	1
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	7	1
Percent of births to teens receiving inadequate prenatal care: 1996	10	5	2
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	115	8

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	244,400
Non-Hispanic White	152,800
Non-Hispanic Block	41,800
Hispanic	36,000
Americon Indion	500
Asion ond Pocific Islonder	13,300

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	42	35	–15%
Non-Hisponic White	18	15	–20%
Block	103	81	–21%
Hisponic	85	79	–8%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Totol	8,639	9,589	11%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercaurse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual portners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used o condom during lost sexuol intercourse	NA	NA
Amang thase who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent wha have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 manths	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	15%	13%	–13%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

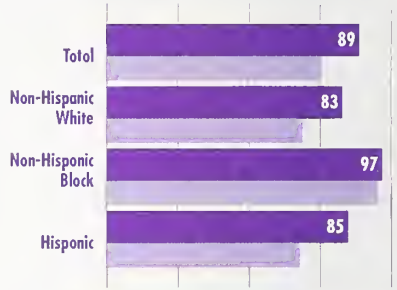
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths locking health insurance	16%	17%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

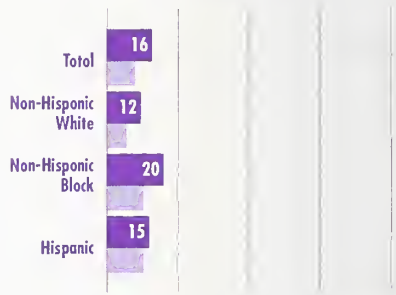
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

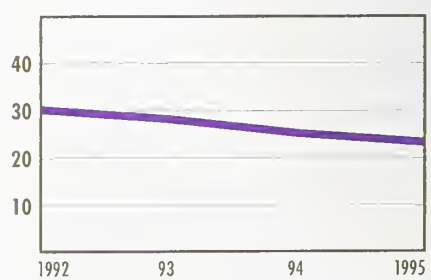
Percent of teen births thot occurred to unmorried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenotol care by race/ethnicity: 1996

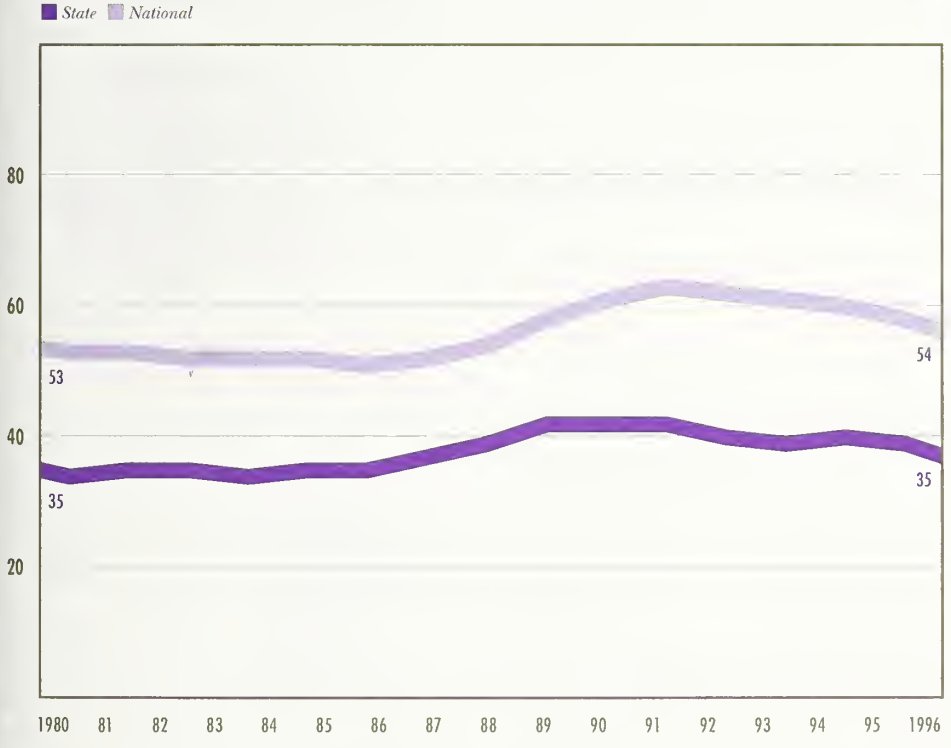


Teen obartion rote: 1992-1995 (number af abortions per 1,000 females oges 15-19)



New Jersey

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

New Jersey's Teen Birth Rate was substantially lower than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

Teen mothers in New Jersey were much more likely to be unmarried than teen mothers nationwide in 1996.

In 1996, only the District of Columbia had a higher Percent of Births to Teens Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	35	7
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–15	15
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	23	12
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	89	46
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	20	19
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	8	3
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	16	49
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	477	26

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	67,100
Non-Hispanic White	26,800
Non-Hispanic Black	1,400
Hispanic	31,200
American Indian	7,100
Asian and Pacific Islander	700

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	80	71	–11%
Non-Hispanic White	51	43	–16%
Black	101	55	–46%
Hispanic	101	94	–7%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	4,775	5,203	9%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	12%	11%	–13%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

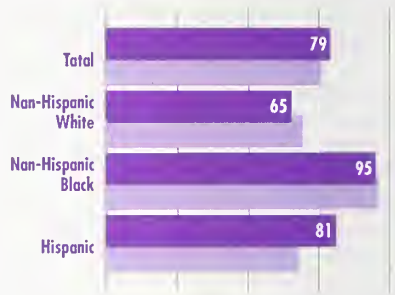
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	28%	26%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

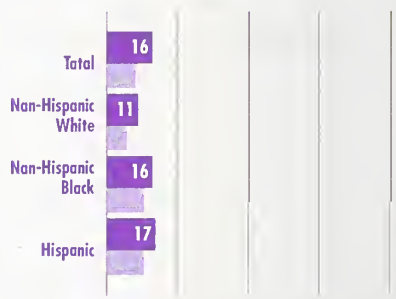
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

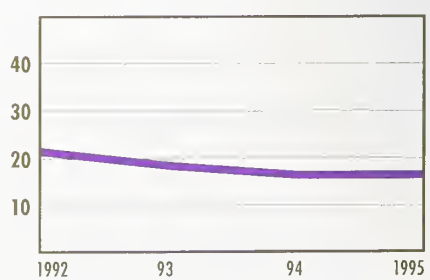
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

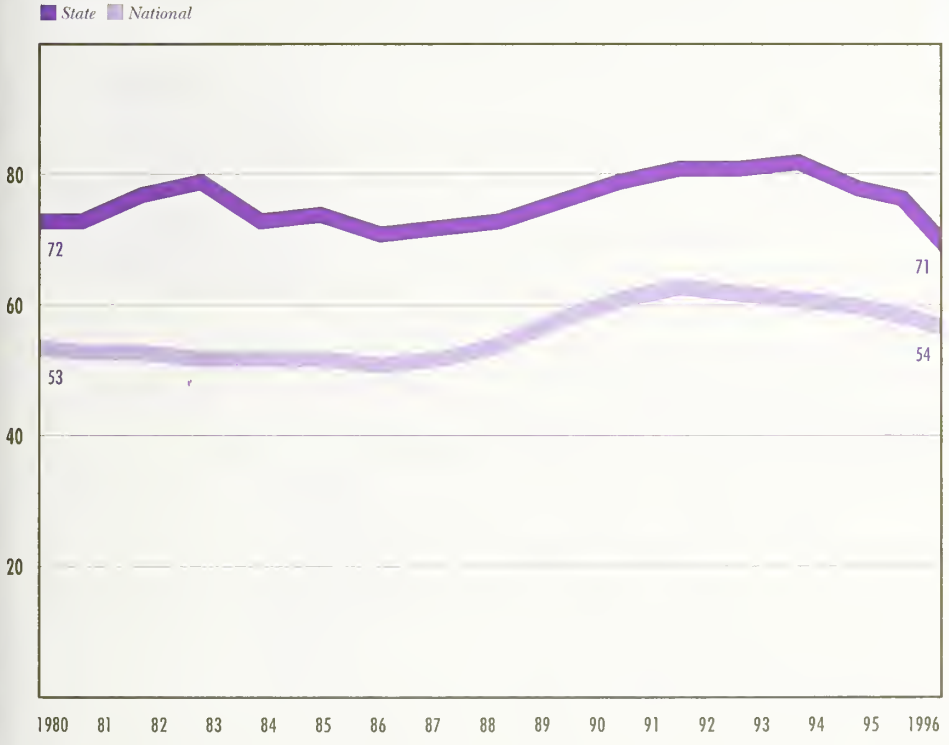


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



New Mexico

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

New Mexico's Teen Birth Rate was substantially higher than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

New Mexico's birth rate for females ages 15-17 was substantially higher than the national rate in 1996.

In 1996, teen mothers in New Mexico were more likely than teen mothers nationwide to receive late or no prenatal care.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	71	46
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–11	31
Birth rate far yaunger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	46	47
Percent af teen births that accurred ta unmarried teens: 1996	76	79	23
Percent af teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	20	19
Teen births as percent af all births: 1996	13	18	47
Percent af births ta teens receiving late ar na prenatal care: 1996	10	16	49
Ganarrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	233	14

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	568,700
Non-Hispanic White	340,000
Non-Hispanic Black	102,100
Hispanic	96,600
American Indian	2,000
Asian and Pacific Islander	28,000

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	46	42	–9%
Non-Hispanic White	26	24	–10%
Black	77	66	–13%
Hispanic	85	79	–8%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	23,876	27,457	15%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	37%	45%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	8%	17%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	62%	73%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	25%	32%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	NA	NA	NA

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

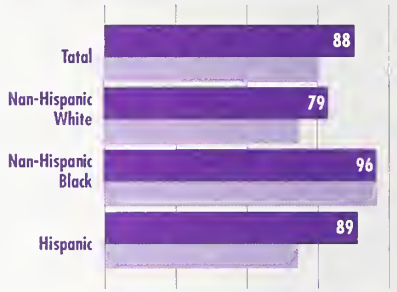
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	17%	17%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

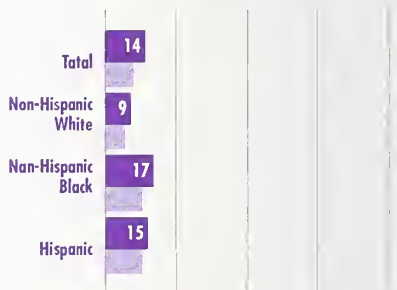
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

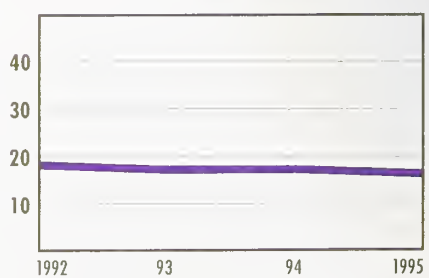
Percent of teen births that accurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

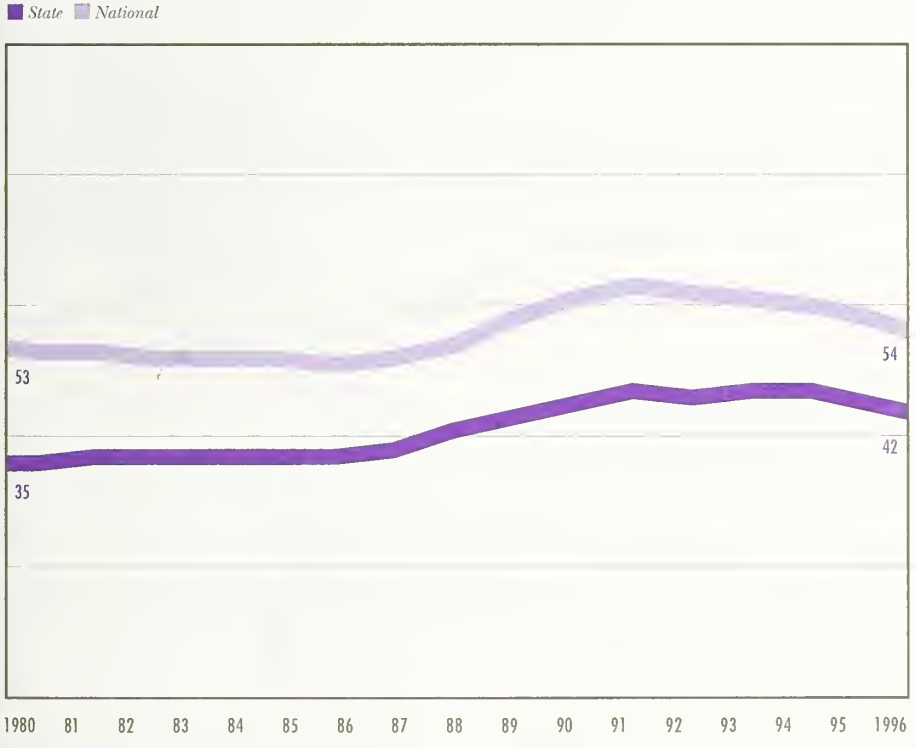


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



New York

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

New York's Teen Birth Rate was substantially lower than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

Teen mothers in New York were more likely than teen mothers nationwide to receive late or no prenatal care in 1996.

In 1996, teen births accounted for only 9 percent of all births in New York.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per1,000femoles ages 15-19)	54	42	15
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 femoles oges 15-19)	–12	–9	39
Birth rote for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females oges 15-17)	34	26	17
Percent af teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	88	42
Percent af teen births that ore repeot births: 1996	22	20	19
Teen births as percent af oll births: 1996	13	9	5
Percent af births to teens receiving late ar no prenatal care: 1996	10	14	45
Ganarrheo rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	653	32

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	240,300
Non-Hispanic White	159,400
Non-Hispanic Black	68,600
Hispanic	5,300
American Indian	3,900
Asian and Pacific Islander	3,100

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	71	64	–10%
Non-Hispanic White	53	47	–10%
Black	111	91	–18%
Hispanic	104	175	69%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	15,296	19,019	24%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	21%	18%	–15%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

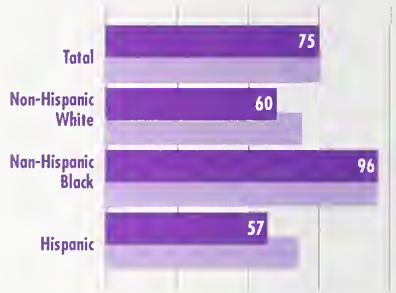
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	16%	18%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

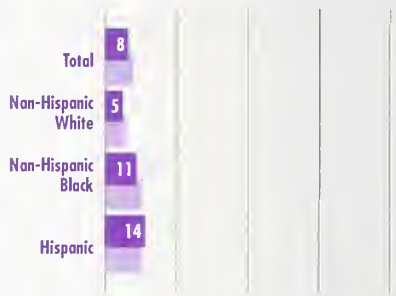
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

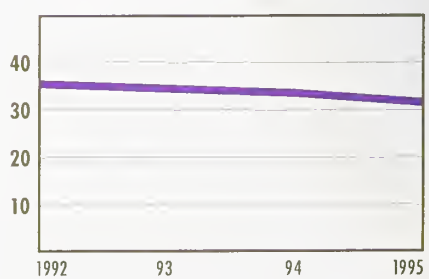
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

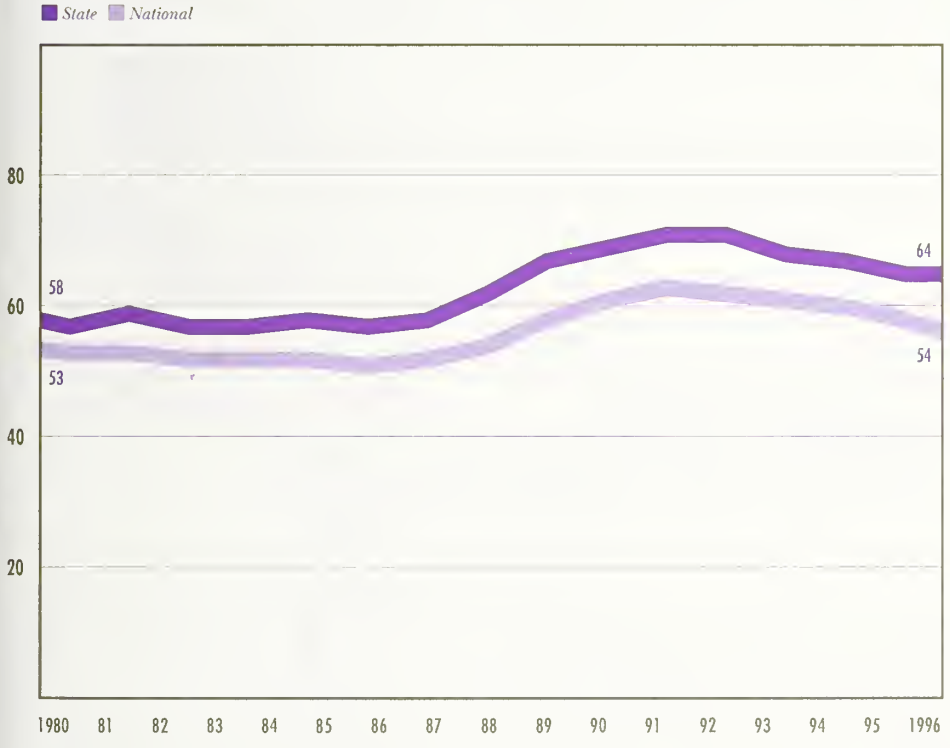


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



North Carolina

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

North Carolina's Teen Birth Rate was somewhat higher than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

Teen mothers in North Carolina were less likely than teen mothers nationwide to receive late or no prenatal care in 1996.

The rate of gonorrhea infection in 1996 for females ages 15-19 in North Carolina was substantially higher than the national rate.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	64	40
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–10	37
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	41	39
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	75	15
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	23	41
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	15	37
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	8	9
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	1,339	47

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	24,500
Non-Hispanic White	22,400
Non-Hispanic Black	100
Hispanic	300
American Indian	1,400
Asian and Pacific Islander	200

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	36	32	–9%
Non-Hispanic White	29	26	–9%
Black	NA	NA	NA
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	793	853	8%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	33%	30%	–9%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

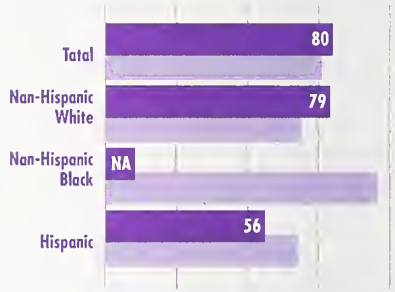
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	11%	12%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

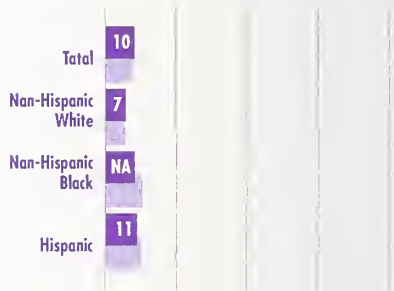
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996

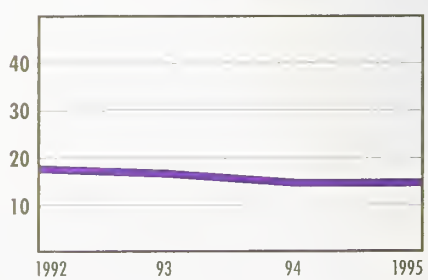


Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996



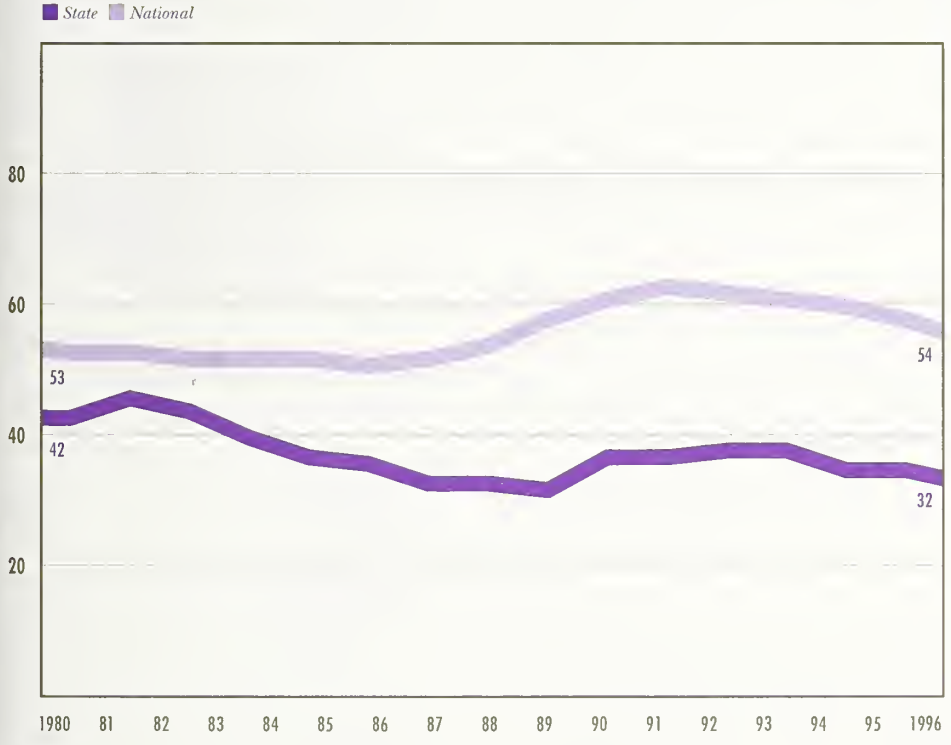
State National

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



North Dakota

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

The Teen Birth Rate in North Dakota was substantially lower than the national rate every year between 1982 and 1996.

In 1996, the birth rate for females ages 15-17 in North Dakota was one of the lowest in the country.

North Dakota's rate of gonorrhea infection in 1996 for females ages 15-19 was the second lowest in the nation.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	32	4
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–9	39
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	16	3
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	80	25
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	15	3
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	10	8
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	10	30
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	25	2

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	393,500
Non-Hispanic White	328,100
Non-Hispanic Black	52,600
Hispanic	7,700
American Indian	800
Asian and Pacific Islander	4,400

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	61	50	–17%
Non-Hispanic White	49	42	–15%
Black	135	101	–25%
Hispanic	83	89	8%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	19,851	19,925	0%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	47%	50%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	13%	20%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	51%	66%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	26%	34%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	30%	27%	–12%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

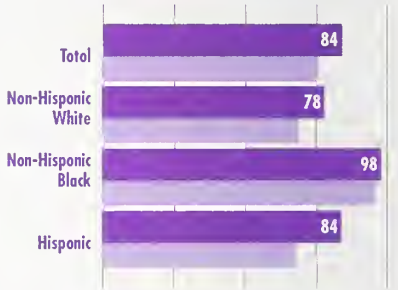
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	11%	12%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

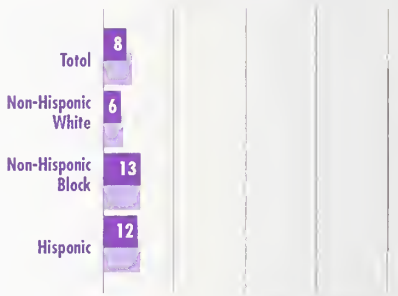
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

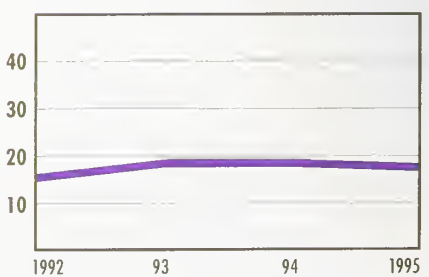
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

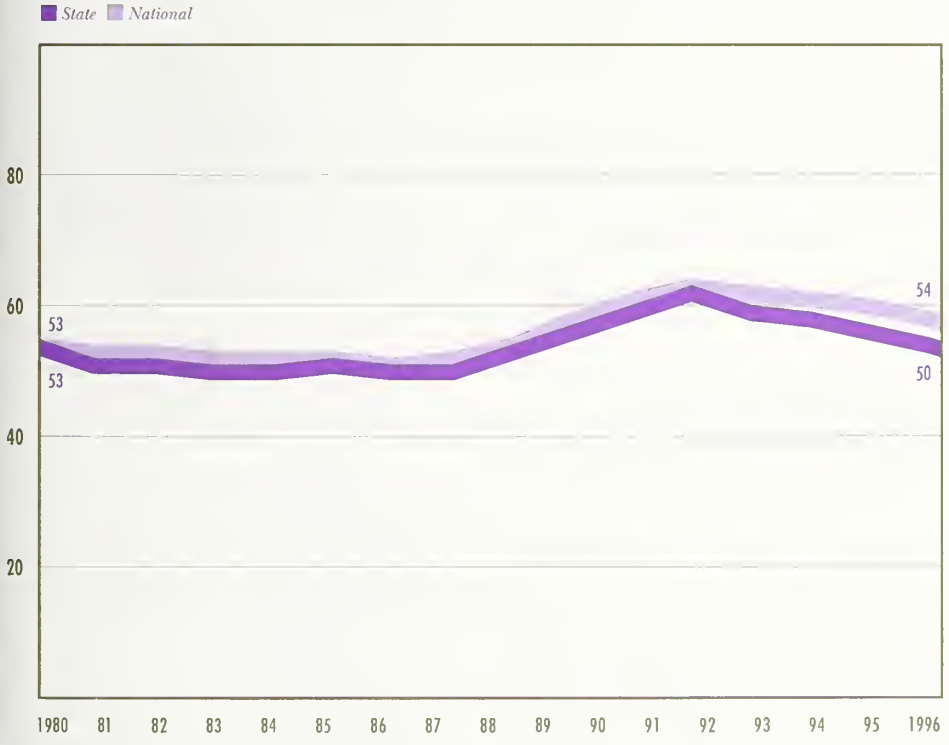


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Ohio

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Ohio's Teen Birth Rate generally mirrored the national rate between 1980 and 1996.

Between 1991 and 1996, the Teen Birth Rate fell more rapidly in Ohio than it did in most other states.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	50	26
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–17	7
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	30	28
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	84	36
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	21	28
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	13	27
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	8	9
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	906	37

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	122,300
Non-Hispanic White	91,200
Non-Hispanic Black	12,100
Hispanic	5,500
American Indian	12,000
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,400

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	72	63	–12%
Non-Hispanic White	62	55	–11%
Black	132	93	–30%
Hispanic	92	102	11%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	7,780	8,085	4%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	NA	20%	NA

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

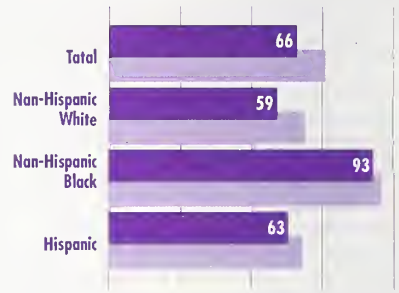
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	21%	20%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

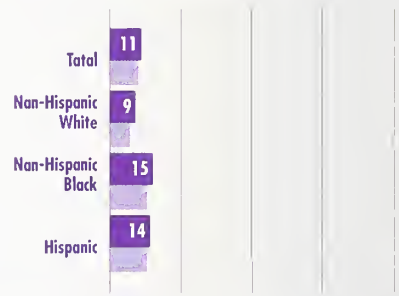
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

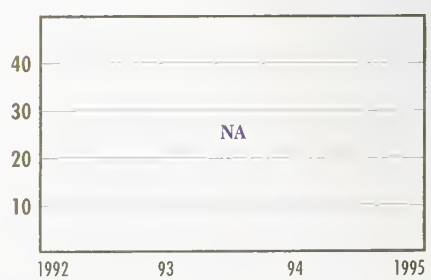
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

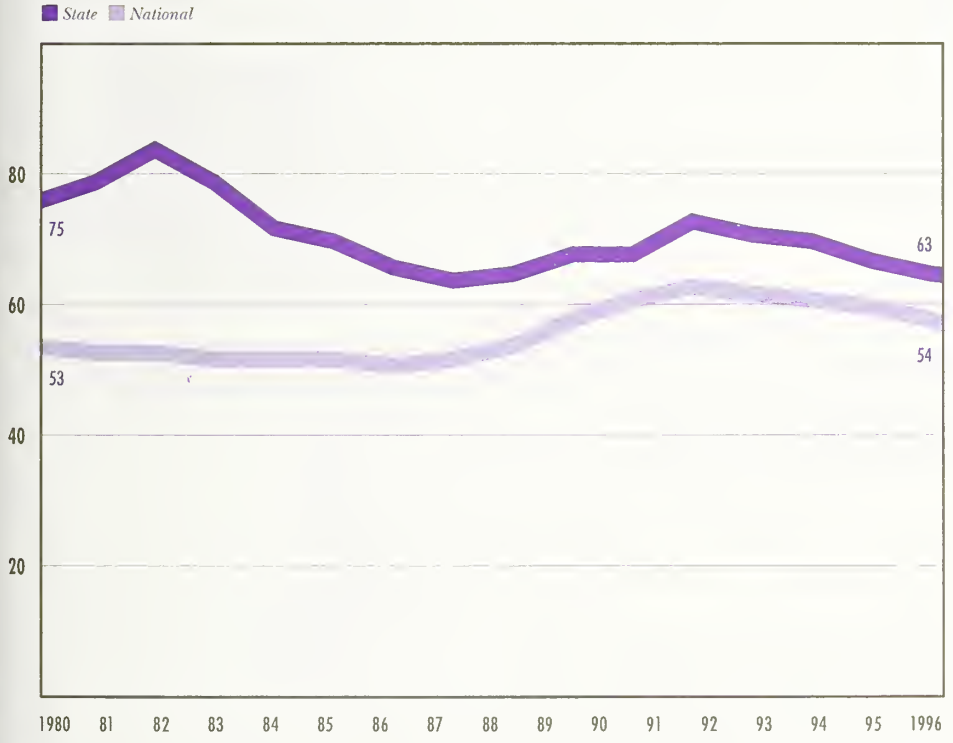


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Oklahoma

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Oklahoma's Teen Birth Rate was substantially above the national rate in 1980, but by 1996, the gap had narrowed.

In 1996, teen mothers in Oklahoma were less likely to be unmarried than teen mothers nationwide.

In 1996, the rate of gonorrhea infection in Oklahoma for females ages 15-19 was substantially higher than the national rate.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	63	38
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–12	25
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	37	34
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	66	5
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	20	19
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	17	45
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	11	37
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	974	41

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	111,300
Non-Hispanic White	95,400
Non-Hispanic Black	2,400
Hispanic	8,000
American Indian	1,700
Asian and Pacific Islander	3,700

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	55	51	–7%
Non-Hispanic White	49	44	–12%
Black	113	86	–24%
Hispanic	131	128	–2%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	5,681	5,946	5%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	33%	28%	–16%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

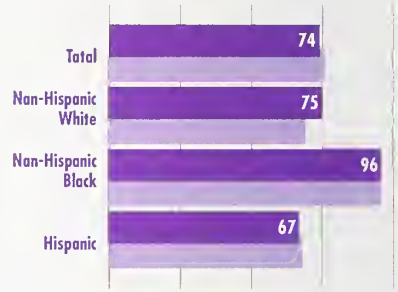
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	17%	15%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

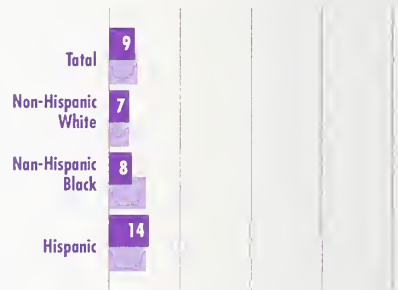
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

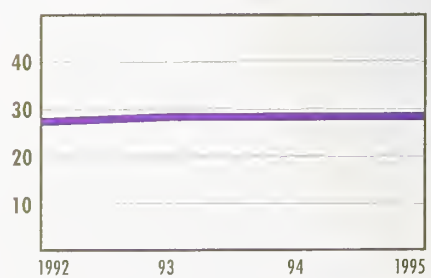
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

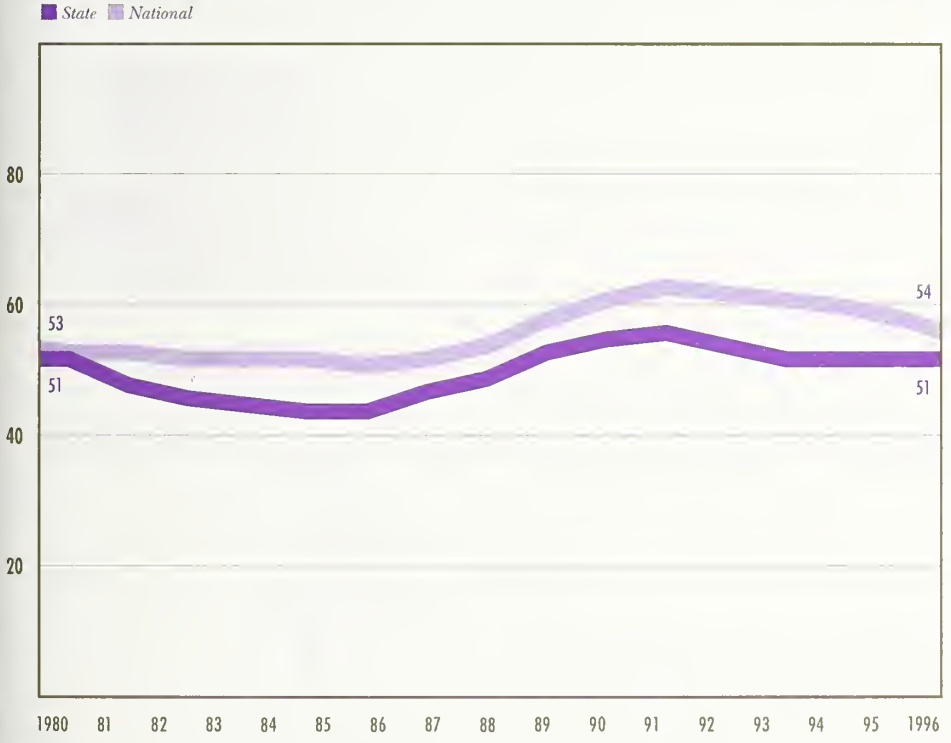


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Oregon

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Trends in Oregon's Teen Birth Rate generally mirrored the national rate between 1980 and 1996.

The rate of gonorrhea infection in 1996 for females ages 15-19 was substantially lower in Oregon than in the rest of the country.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	51	30
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–7	44
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	29	26
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	74	13
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	19	14
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	13	27
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	9	17
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	162	10

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	388,800
Non-Hispanic White	325,100
Non-Hispanic Black	43,200
Hispanic	13,000
American Indian	500
Asian and Pacific Islander	7,100

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	47	39	–16%
Non-Hispanic White	33	28	–16%
Black	133	101	–24%
Hispanic	130	127	–2%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	15,330	16,326	6%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	27%	25%	–8%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

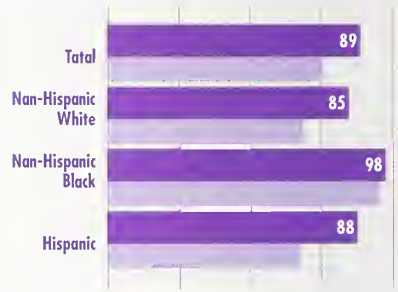
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	9%	10%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

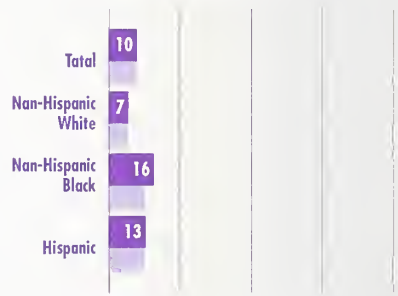
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

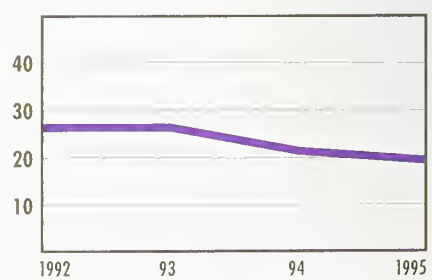
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996



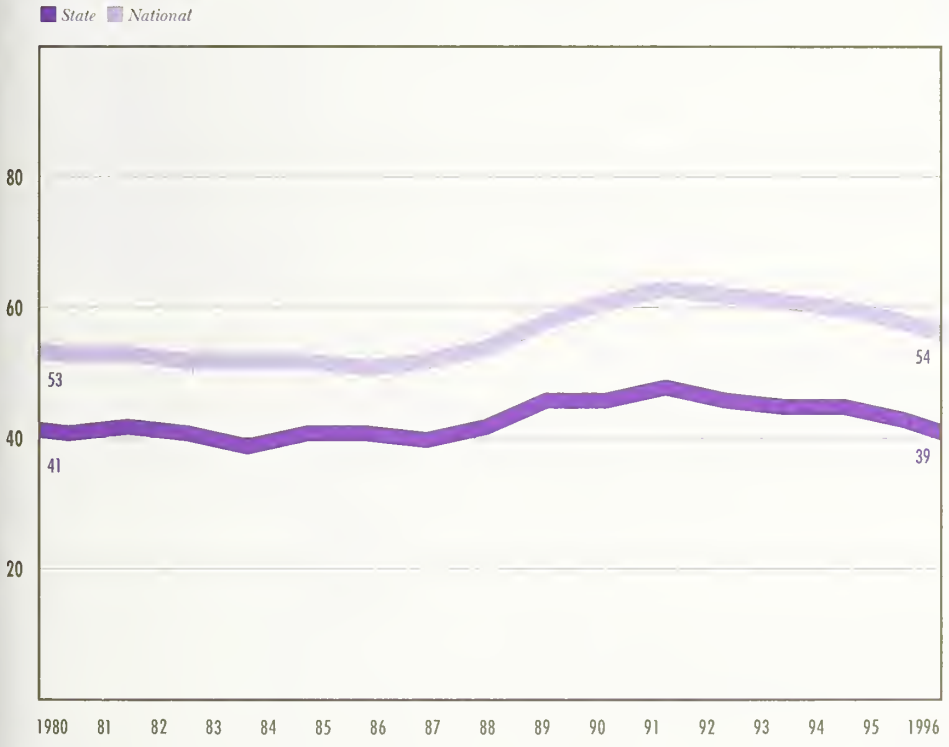
Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Pennsylvania's Teen Birth Rate was substantially lower than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

Pennsylvania's Teen Birth Rate fell by 16 percent between 1991 and 1996.

Teen mothers in Pennsylvania were much more likely to be unmarried than teen mothers nationwide in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	39	11
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–16	11
Birth rate far yaunger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	25	15
Percent af teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	89	46
Percent af teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	21	28
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	10	8
Percent af births ta teens receiving late ar na prenatal care: 1996	10	10	30
Ganarrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	600	29

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	30,100
Non-Hispanic White	25,100
Non-Hispanic Black	1,600
Hispanic	2,400
American Indian	200
Asian and Pacific Islander	900

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	45	43	–6%
Non-Hispanic White	34	28	–16%
Black	121	82	–32%
Hispanic	109	127	16%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,285	1,590	24%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	42%	43%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	10%	14%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	50%	56%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	20%	35%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	31%	24%	–23%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

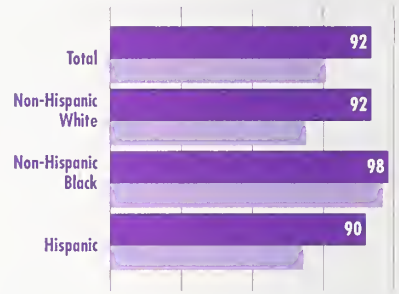
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	16%	13%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

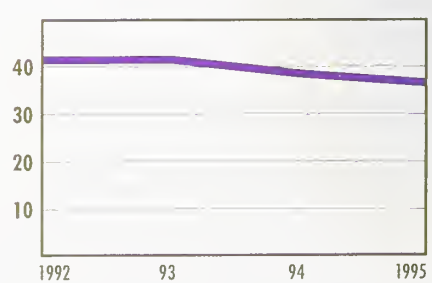
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



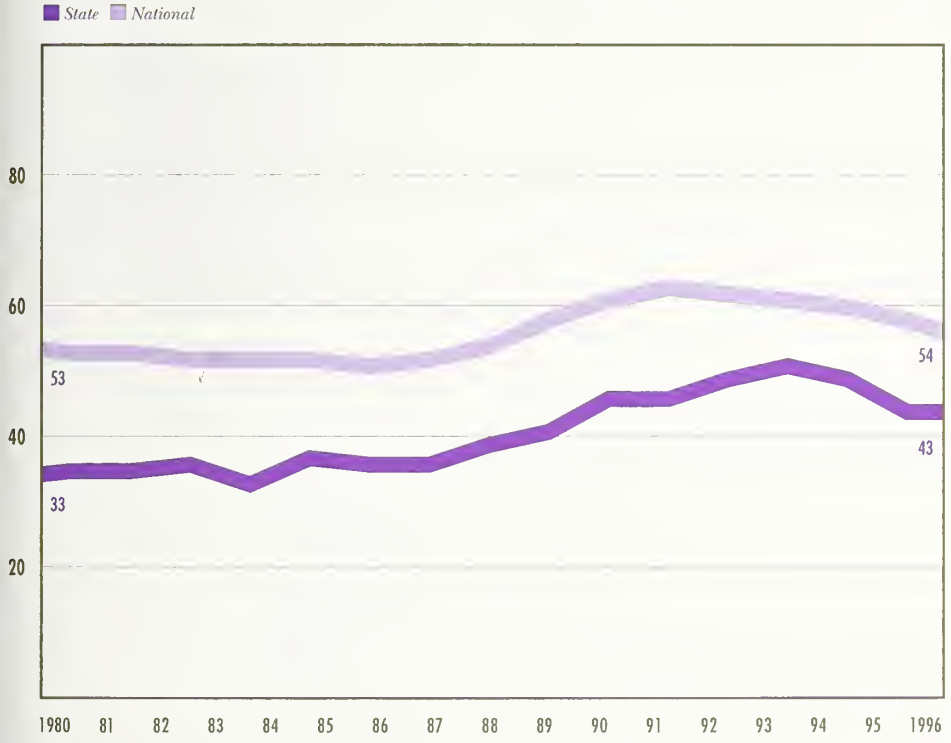
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Rhode Island

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Rhode Island's Teen Birth Rate was substantially lower than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

Of the 50 states, the Percent of Teen Births That Occurred to Unmarried Teens in 1996 was the highest in Rhode Island.

In 1996, Rhode Island ranked number one in terms of the lowest Percent of Births to Teens Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	43	16
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–6	49
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	27	19
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	92	50
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	22	36
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	10	8
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	4	1
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	317	19

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	133,900
Non-Hisponic White	78,900
Non-Hispanic Black	51,600
Hisponic	1,800
Americon Indion	400
Asian and Pacific Islonder	1,200

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	73	63	–14%
Non-Hispanic White	55	48	–12%
Black	103	85	–18%
Hispanic	66	91	39%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	8,362	9,236	10%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	59%	64%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	20%	30%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	53%	67%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	27%	36%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	18%	15%	–14%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

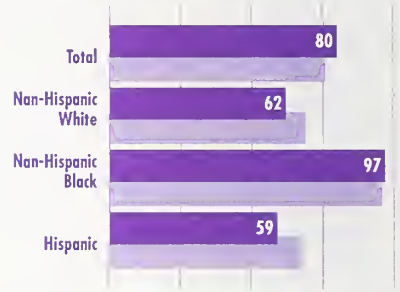
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	19%	20%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

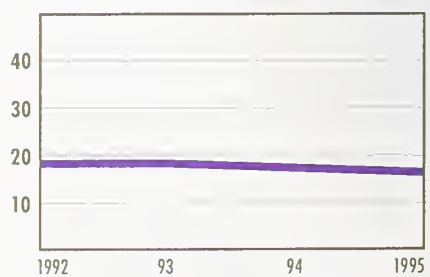
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

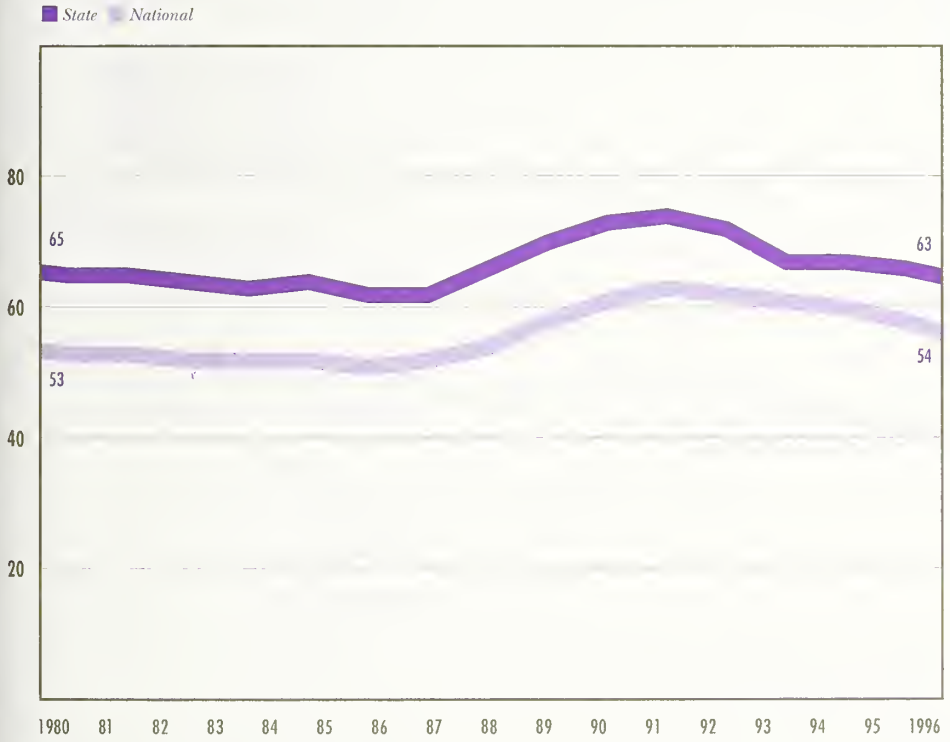
State National

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



South Carolina

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

South Carolina's Teen Birth Rate was somewhat higher than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

The rate of gonorrhea infection in 1996 for females ages 15-19 in South Carolina was substantially higher than the national rate.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	63	38
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–14	20
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	41	39
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	80	25
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	21	28
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	16	40
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	11	37
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	1,267	45

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	30,300
Non-Hispanic White	26,500
Non-Hisponic Black	200
Hispanic	300
Americon Indion	3,100
Asian ond Pocific Islander	200

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	48	40	–17%
Non-Hisponic White	36	30	–16%
Block	NA	NA	NA
Hisponic	NA	NA	NA

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	1,189	1,181	–1%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behaviar af High Schaal Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who hove ever hod sexual intercaurse	43%	39%
Percent who have had faur ar more sexual portners during their lifetime	15%	13%
Percent who used a candam during lost sexual intercourse	41%	52%
Among those who hove ever hod sexuol intercourse, percent wha hove hod no sexuol intercourse during the lost 3 months	30%	32%

Smaking Amang Teenage Mathers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	NA	NA	NA

Yauths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

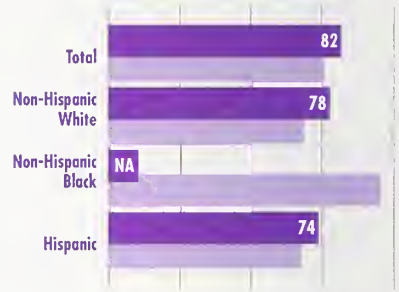
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of yauths lacking health insuronce	11%	13%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

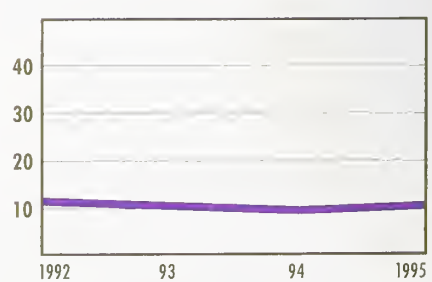
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births thot occurred to unmorried teens by roce/ethnicity: 1996



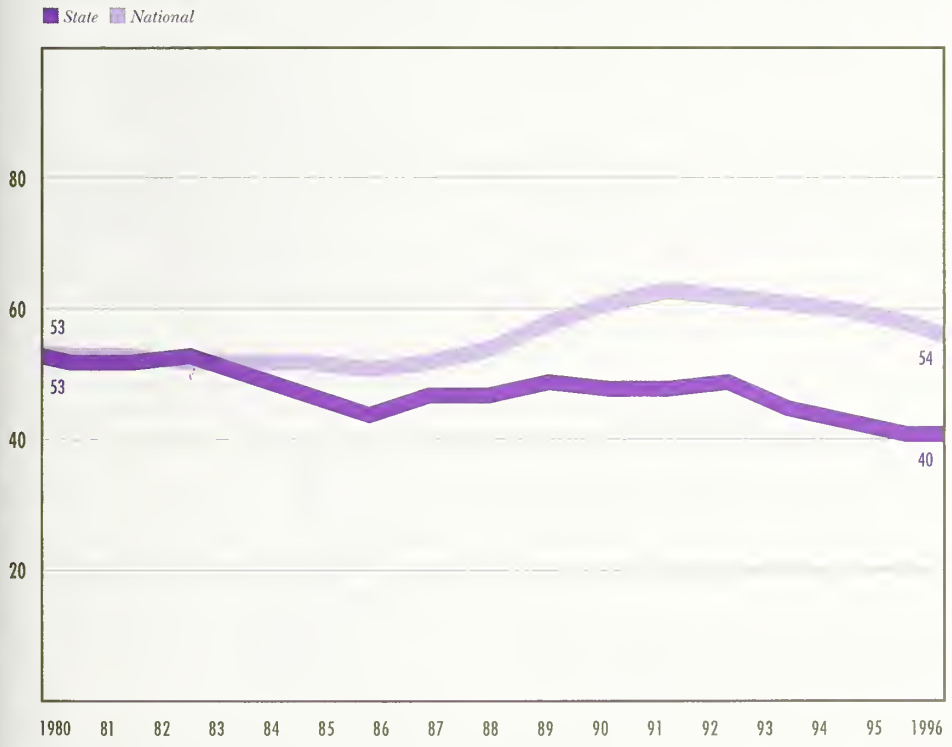
Percent af births to teens receiving lote or no prenatal care by roce/ethnicity: 1996

Teen obortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of obortions per 1,000 femoles ages 15-19)



South Dakota

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

In 1980, South Dakota's Teen Birth Rate was the same as the national rate, but by 1996, it was substantially lower than the national rate.

South Dakota's teen mothers were more likely to be unmarried than teen mothers nationwide in 1996.

Less than 20 percent of teen births in South Dakota in 1996 were repeat births.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	40	14
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–17	7
Birth rate far yaunger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	22	9
Percent af teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	82	32
Percent af teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	17	7
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	11	16
Percent of births ta teens receiving late or na prenatal care: 1996	10	12	42
Ganarrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	116	9

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	181,800
Non-Hisponic White	138,400
Non-Hisponic Block	39,100
Hisponic	2,200
American Indian	400
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,700

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	75	66	–12%
Non-Hisponic White	62	56	–10%
Block	129	102	–21%
Hispanic	45	104	134%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	12,061	13,655	13%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who hove ever hod sexuol intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have hod four or more sexuol portners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who hove ever hod sexuol intercourse, percent who hove hod no sexuol intercourse during the lost 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

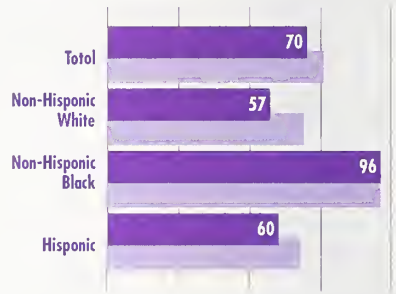
	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	23%	20%	–13%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	16%	17%

Fertility-Related Behaviors

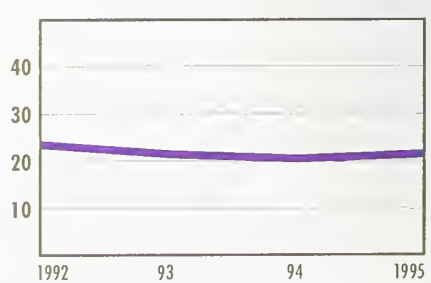
Percent of teen births thot occurred to unmorried teens by roce/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving lote or no prenotol care by race/ethnicity: 1996

State National

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)

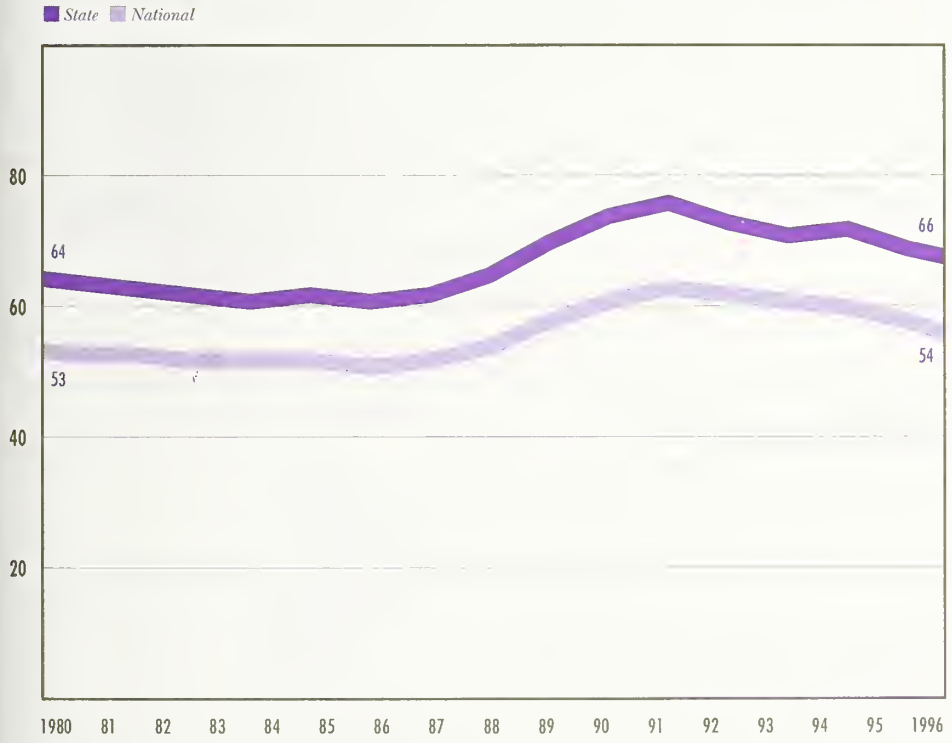


*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

Tennessee

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Tennessee's Teen Birth Rate was substantially higher than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

Teen mothers in Tennessee were less likely to be unmarried than teen mothers nationwide in 1996.

The rate of gonorrhea infection in Tennessee for females ages 15-19 was substantially above the national rate in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	66	41
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–12	25
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	40	38
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	70	9
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	23	41
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	16	40
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	9	17
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	1,132	42

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	710,900
Non-Hispanic White	346,900
Non-Hispanic Black	96,100
Hispanic	249,400
American Indian	2,200
Asian and Pacific Islander	16,300

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	79	74	–7%
Non-Hispanic White	50	45	–9%
Black	116	88	–24%
Hispanic	110	109	–1%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	52,273	61,419	17%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	10%	9%	–12%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

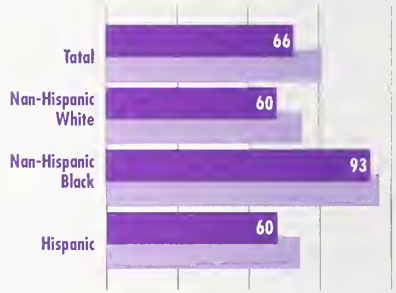
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	28%	30%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

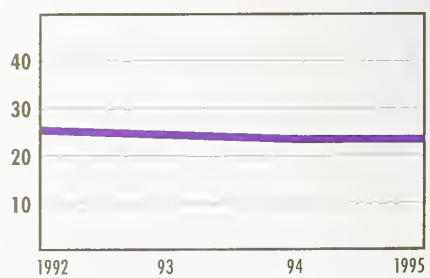
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

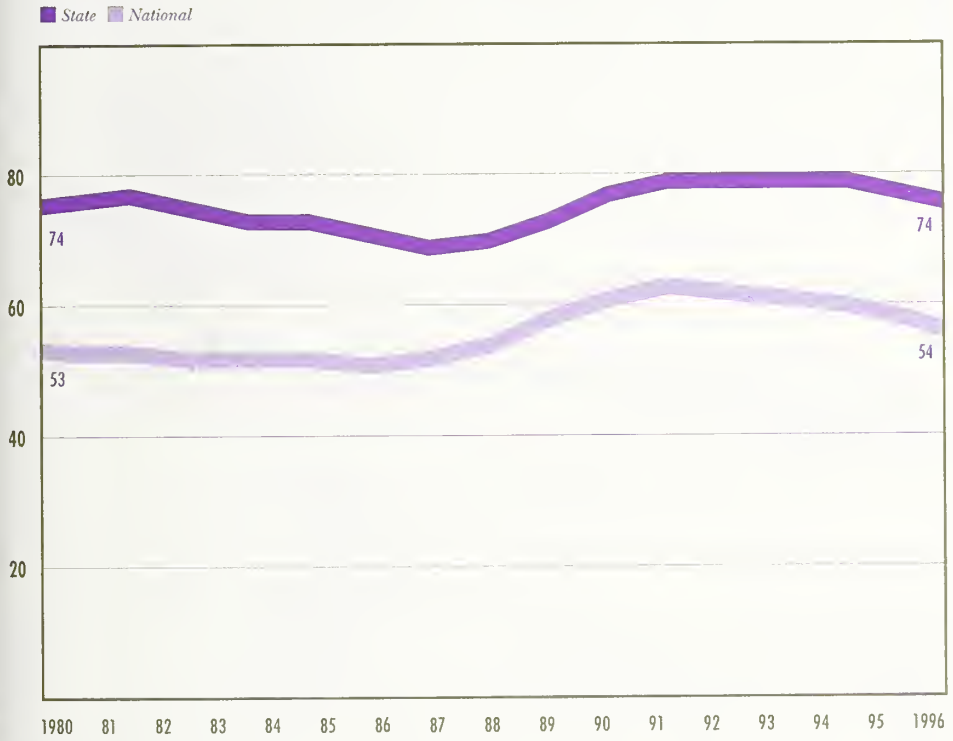
State National

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Texas

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

The Teen Birth Rate in Texas was substantially higher than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

In 1996, Texas had one of the highest Teen Birth Rates in the country.

Teen mothers in Texas were less likely to be unmarried than teen mothers nationwide in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	74	47
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–7	44
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	49	48
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	66	5
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	24	44
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	16	40
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	13	44
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	629	30

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	104,300
Non-Hispanic White	93,800
Non-Hispanic Black	600
Hispanic	6,300
American Indian	1,400
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,200

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	48	43	–11%
Non-Hispanic White	44	37	–17%
Black	NA	NA	NA
Hispanic	104	126	20%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	4,438	4,823	9%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

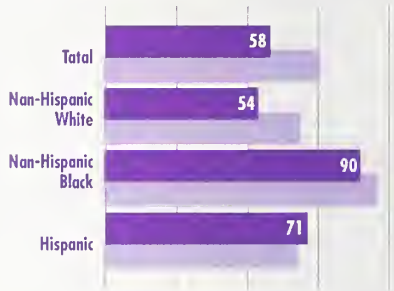
	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	22%	21%	–6%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	10%	13%

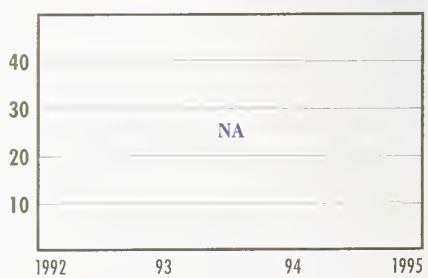
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)

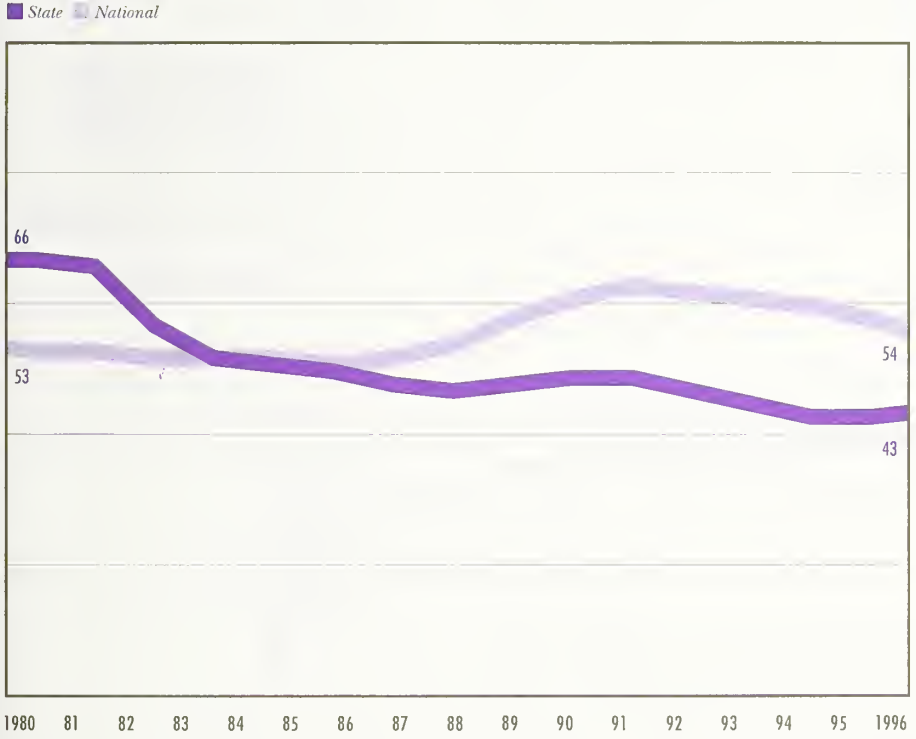


*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

Utah

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

In 1980, the Teen Birth Rate in Utah was substantially higher than the national rate, but by 1996, it was substantially lower than the national rate.

Utah ranked number one in terms of the lowest percent of births to unmarried teens in 1996.

The rate of gonorrhea infection in Utah for females ages 15-19 was less than one-twentieth of the national rate in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	43	16
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–11	31
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	24	13
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	58	1
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	17	7
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	11	16
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	10	30
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	25	2

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	19,900
Non-Hispanic White	19,200
Non-Hispanic Black	200
Hispanic	200
American Indian	100
Asian and Pacific Islander	200

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	39	30	–23%
Non-Hispanic White	40	31	–22%
Black	NA	NA	NA
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	601	699	16%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	10%	13%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	54%	61%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	25%	33%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	37%	38%	4%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

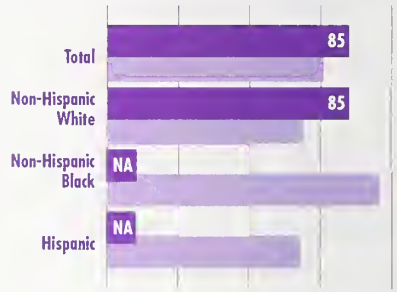
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	10%	9%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

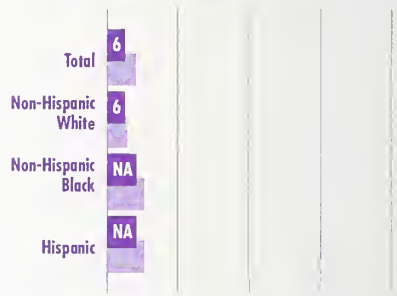
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

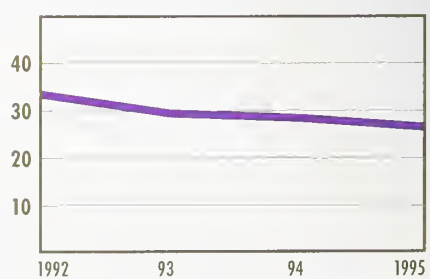
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

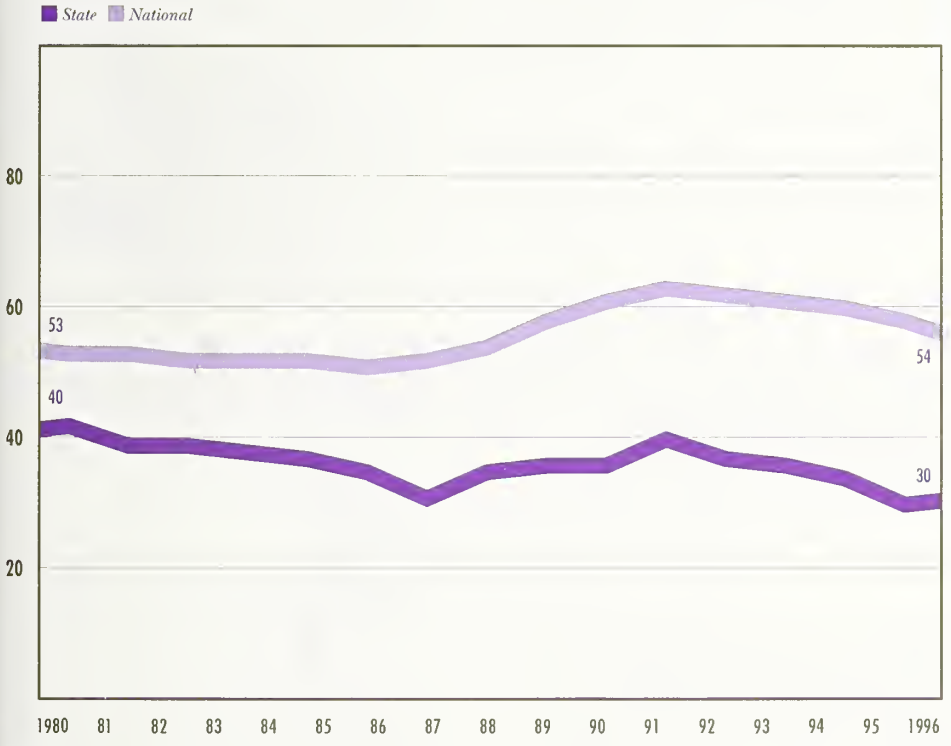


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Vermont

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Vermont's Teen Birth Rate was substantially below the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

Vermont had the second lowest Teen Birth Rate in the nation in 1996.

Teen mothers in Vermont were much more likely to be unmarried than teen mothers nationwide in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	30	2
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–23	3
Birth rate far younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	15	1
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	85	39
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	14	2
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	9	5
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	6	4
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	35	6

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	217,200
Non-Hispanic White	148,300
Non-Hispanic Black	52,200
Hispanic	8,600
American Indian	600
Asian and Pacific Islander	7,600

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	54	46	–15%
Non-Hispanic White	41	35	–15%
Black	98	78	–21%
Hispanic	62	67	7%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	9,912	11,679	18%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

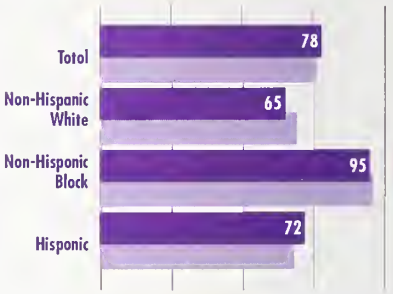
	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	19%	16%	–16%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

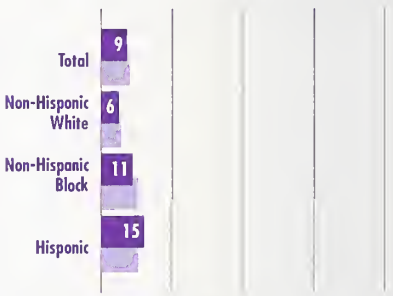
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	13%	11%

Fertility-Related Behaviors

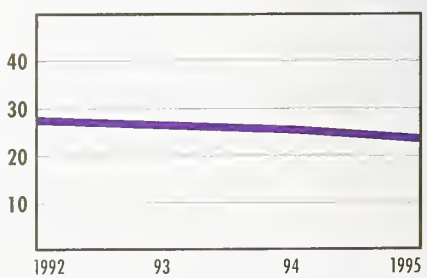
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996



Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)

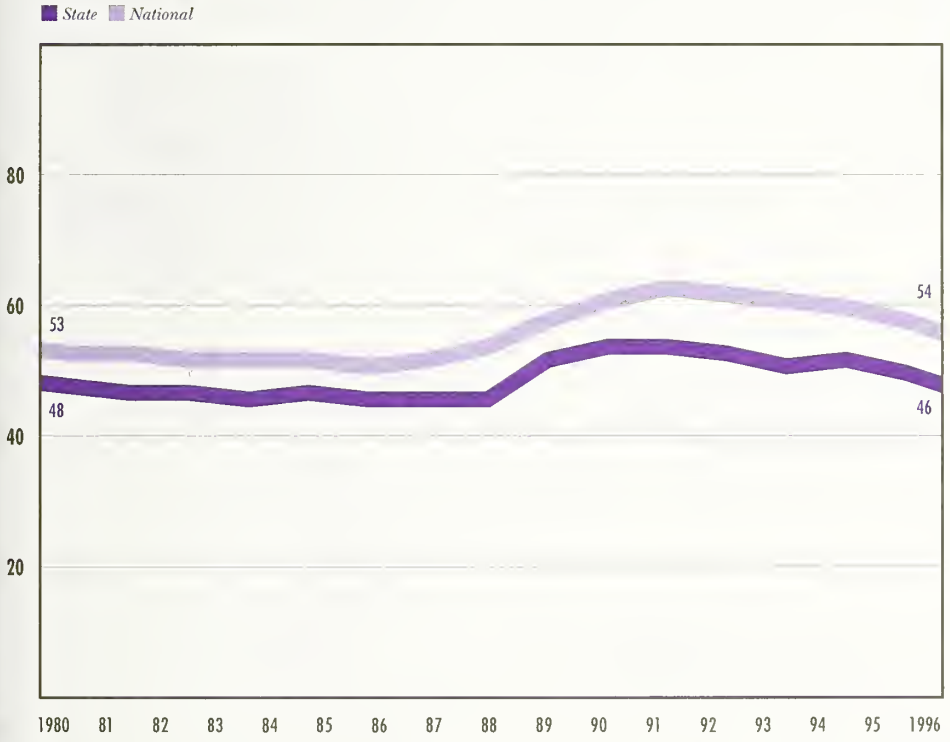


*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

Virginia

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Virginia's Teen Birth Rate was somewhat lower than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

Most Key Indicators for Virginia's teens were close to the national rates.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	46	20
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–15	15
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	28	22
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	78	20
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	20	19
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	11	16
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	9	17
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	767	34

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	190,600
Non-Hispanic White	153,400
Non-Hispanic Black	7,500
Hispanic	14,600
American Indian	3,900
Asian and Pacific Islander	11,200

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	54	45	–16%
Non-Hispanic White	47	37	–20%
Black	97	72	–26%
Hispanic	126	112	–11%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	8,609	9,451	10%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	NA	NA
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	NA	NA
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	NA	NA

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	31%	27%	–13%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

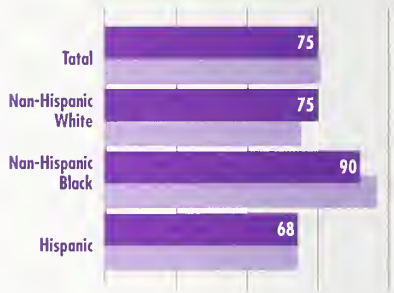
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	15%	17%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

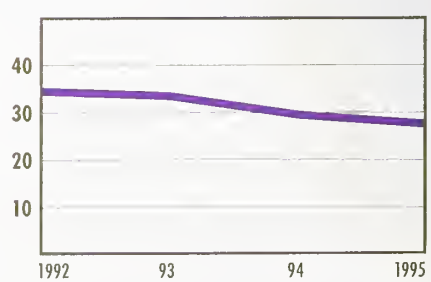
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



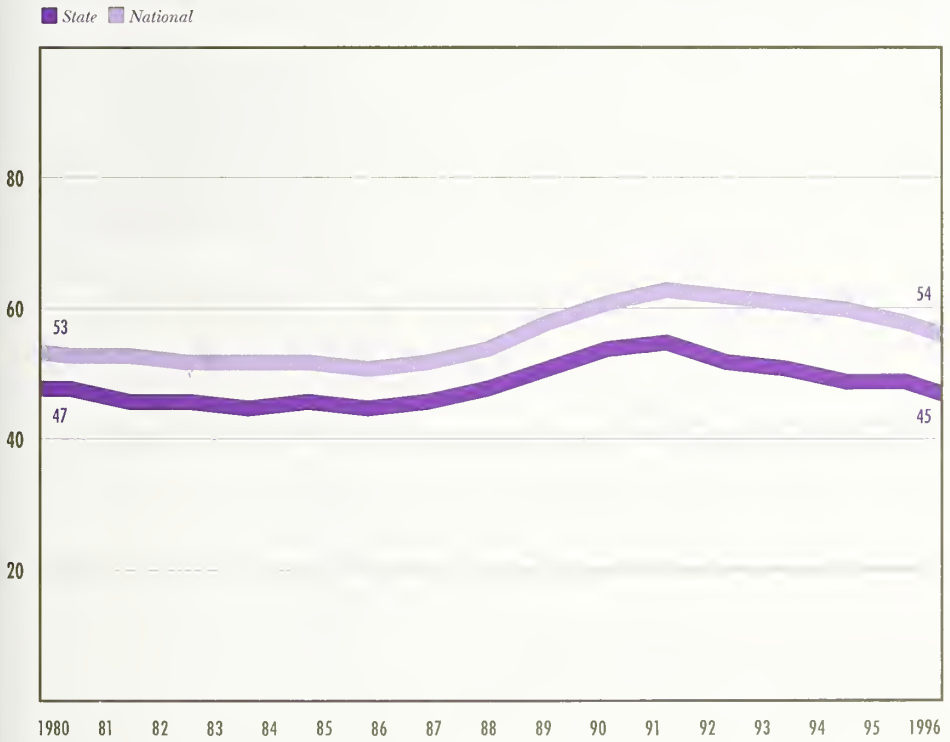
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Washington

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Washington's Teen Birth Rate was somewhat lower than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

In 1996, the rate of gonorrhea infection in Washington for females ages 15-19 was substantially lower than the national rate.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	45	19
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–16	11
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	26	17
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	75	15
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	19	14
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	11	16
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	10	30
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	196	12

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	67,700
Non-Hispanic White	64,300
Non-Hispanic Black	2,600
Hispanic	400
American Indian	100
Asian and Pacific Islander	400

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	58	50	–13%
Non-Hispanic White	57	50	–14%
Black	85	81	–5%
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	3,420	2,882	–16

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	53%	58%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	15%	19%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	55%	64%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	25%	30%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	33%	32%	–3%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

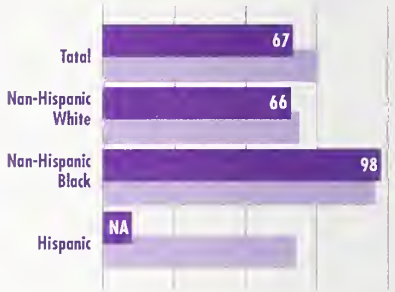
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	19%	16%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

NA=Not Available

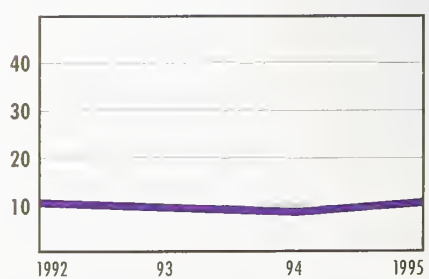
Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



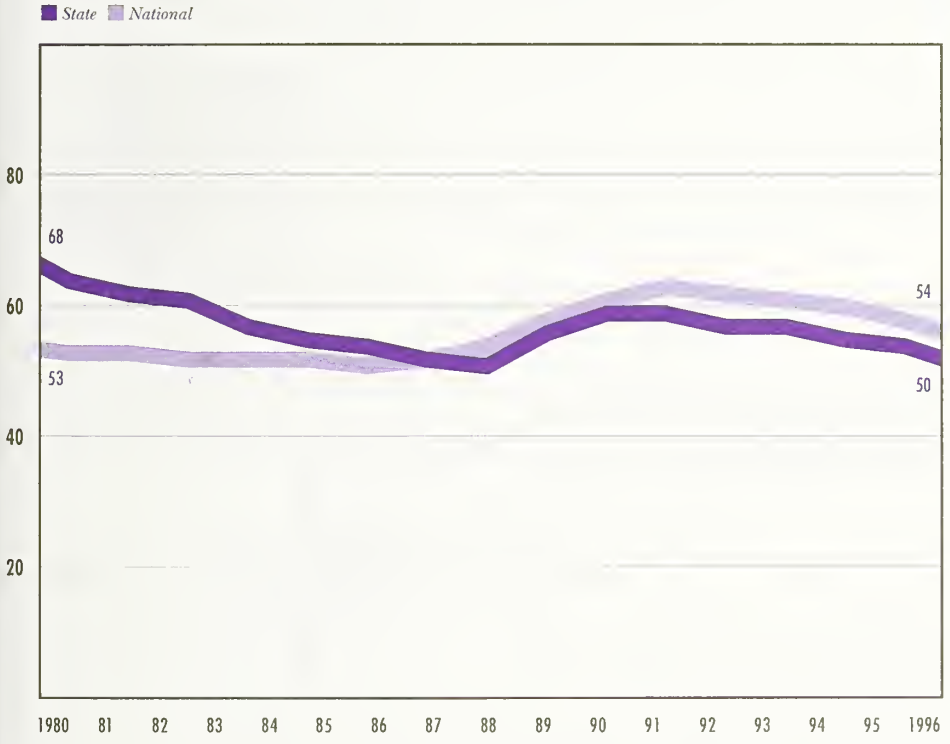
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



West Virginia

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

In 1980, the Teen Birth Rate in West Virginia was substantially higher than the national rate, but by 1996, it was somewhat lower than the national rate.

Teen mothers in West Virginia were less likely to be unmarried than teen mothers nationwide in 1996.

In 1996, the rate of gonorrhea infection for females ages 15-19 in West Virginia was substantially lower than the national rate.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	50	26
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–13	24
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	29	26
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	67	7
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	18	10
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	16	40
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	7	6
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	244	15

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	188,600
Non-Hispanic White	164,600
Non-Hispanic Black	13,100
Hispanic	5,800
American Indian	2,000
Asian and Pacific Islander	3,200

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Total	44	37	–16%
Non-Hispanic White	30	25	–18%
Black	174	130	–25%
Hispanic	93	113	22%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	6,965	7,196	3%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behavior of High School Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who have ever had sexual intercourse	39%	44%
Percent who have had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime	11%	11%
Percent who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	55%	61%
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percent who have had no sexual intercourse during the last 3 months	21%	39%

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	31%	27%	–14%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

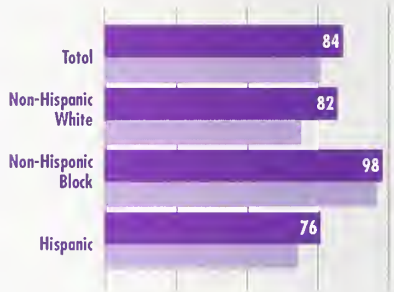
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths lacking health insurance	7%	9%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

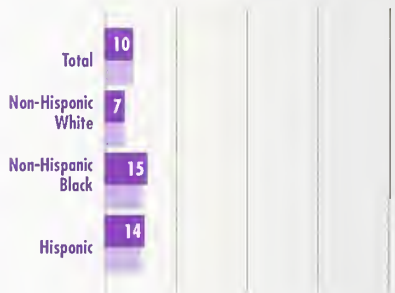
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

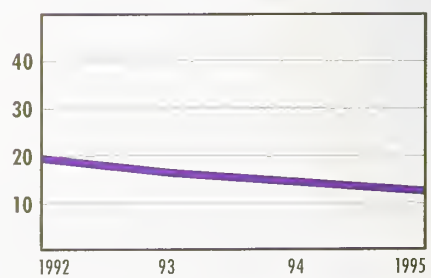
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996



Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity: 1996

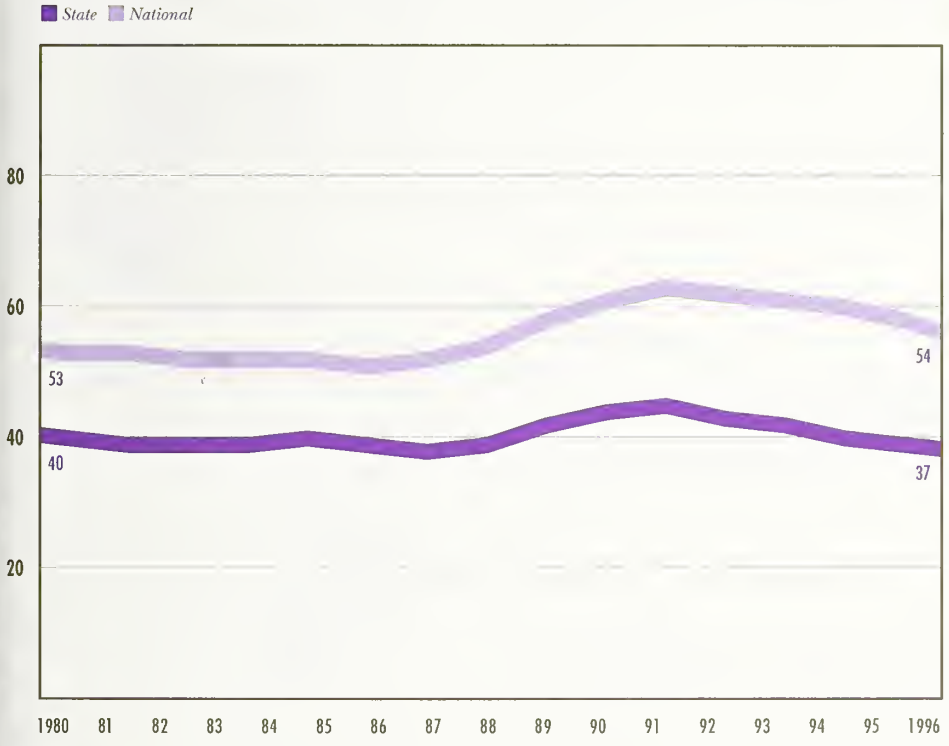


Teen abortion rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Wisconsin

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

Wisconsin's Teen Birth Rate was substantially lower than the national rate every year between 1980 and 1996.

Teen mothers in Wisconsin were more likely to be unmarried than teen mothers nationwide in 1996.

Teen births accounted for only 10 percent of all births in Wisconsin in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	37	8
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–16	11
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	22	9
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	84	36
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	21	28
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	10	8
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	10	30
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	576	27

Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996*

Total	20,400
Non-Hisponic White	18,200
Non-Hisponic Block	100
Hisponic	1,400
Americon Indion	500
Asian and Pacific Islander	100

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996

	1991	1996	% CHANGE
Totol	54	44	–19%
Non-Hisponic White	50	40	–21%
Block	NA	NA	NA
Hisponic	76	80	4%

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant)

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
Total	899	897	0%

Sexual Behavior and Health Factors

Sexual Behaviar of High Schaal Students: 1997

	FEMALES	MALES
Percent who hove ever had sexual intercourse	44%	46%
Percent who hove hod four or more sexuol portners during their lifetime	16%	18%
Percent who used o condom during last sexual intercourse	43%	58%
Among those who hove ever hod sexuol intercourse, percent who hove hod no sexuol intercourse during the lost 3 months	27%	38%

Smoking Amang Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96

	1990/91	1995/96	% CHANGE
Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked	30%	29%	–2%

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995

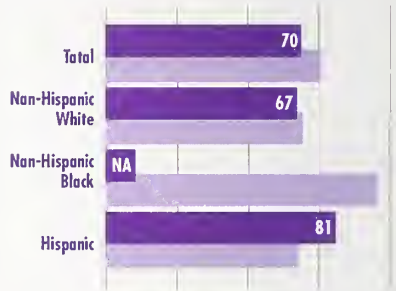
	FEMALES	MALES
Percent of youths locking health insuronce	14%	17%

*Rounded to the Nearest 100

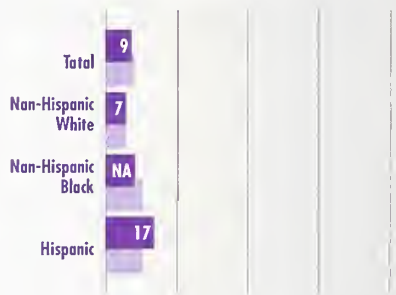
NA=Not Available

Fertility-Related Behaviors

Percent of teen births that occurred to unmorried teens by race/ethnicity: 1996

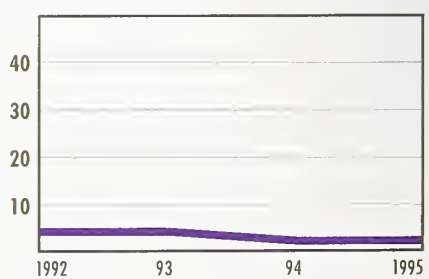


Percent of births to teens receiving lote or no prenotol core by roce/ethnicity: 1996



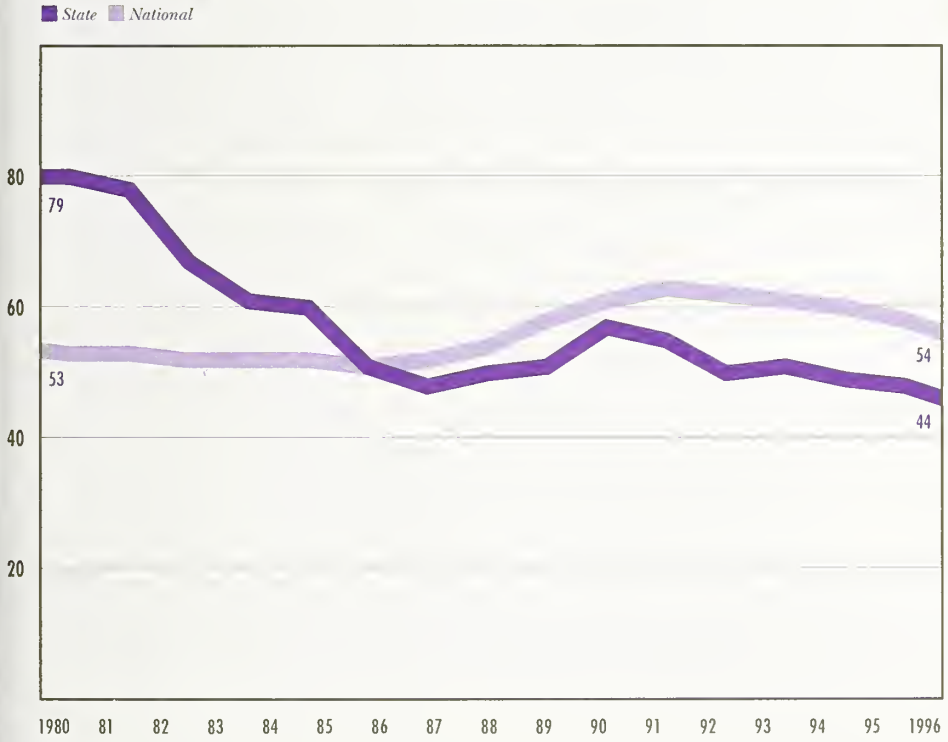
State National

Teen obortion rote: 1992-1995 (number of obortions per 1,000 females oges 15-19)



Wyoming

Teen Birth Rate: 1980-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



Key State Facts

In 1980, the Teen Birth Rate in Wyoming was substantially above the national rate, but by 1996, it was substantially below the national rate.

Wyoming ranked fifth in the nation in terms of the decline in the Teen Birth Rate between 1991 and 1996.

The rate of gonorrhea infection for females ages 15-19 in Wyoming was less than one-tenth of the national rate in 1996.

Key Indicators

	NATIONAL	STATE	RANK
Teen birth rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	54	44	18
Percent change in teen birth rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	–12	–19	5
Birth rate for younger teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	34	25	15
Percent of teen births that occurred to unmarried teens: 1996	76	70	9
Percent of teen births that are repeat births: 1996	22	15	3
Teen births as percent of all births: 1996	13	14	34
Percent of births to teens receiving late or no prenatal care: 1996	10	9	17
Gonorrhea rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19)	699	39	7

Teenogers report thot porents ore the preferred saurce of advice and informotion on sexuol motters. But communities olso con give young people o vision of a positive future by investing time ond resaurces to help them ocquire good decision-moking, communicatian, and work skills thot prepore them for the odult world. Building motivation in teenogers is o key to ovoiding early pregnancy and planning full ond satisfying lives.

REFERENCES AND RESOURCES

Appendix 1: Teen Abortion Rate by State

This table provides figures for the state-level Teen Abortion Rate from 1992 to 1995 that were used to create the graphs that appear on the state pages. The rates reflect the number of abortions occurring to females ages 15 to 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Please see the Definitions and Data Sources section for more information on this data series.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
Alabama	21	21	21	20
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	21	20	20	16
Arkansas	15	14	15	15
California	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	21	19	18	17
Connecticut	NA	37	32	26
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	32	30	28	27
Hawaii	33	34	35	30
Idaho	8	6	5	5
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	14	11	13	12
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	31	31	29	28
Kentucky	17	16	15	13
Louisiana	16	15	15	13
Maine	15	16	15	16
Maryland	26	25	23	21
Massachusetts	31	34	30	25
Michigan	23	22	21	19
Minnesota	19	17	16	15
Mississippi	17	13	8	7
Missouri	15	13	13	12

	1992	1993	1994	1995
Montana	24	21	21	20
Nebraska	22	21	19	17
Nevada	34	27	25	26
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	30	28	25	23
New Mexico	21	18	16	16
New York	18	17	17	16
North Carolina	35	34	33	31
North Dakota	17	16	14	14
Ohio	15	18	18	17
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	27	28	28	28
Pennsylvania	26	26	21	19
Rhode Island	41	41	38	36
South Carolina	18	18	17	16
South Dakota	11	10	9	10
Tennessee	23	21	20	21
Texas	25	24	23	23
Utah	9	9	7	7
Vermont	33	29	28	26
Virginia	27	26	25	23
Washington	34	33	29	27
West Virginia	10	9	8	10
Wisconsin	19	16	14	12
Wyoming	4	4	2	2

NA=Not Available

This table provides figures for the state-level Teen Birth Rate from 1980 to 1996 that were used to create the graphs that appear on the state pages. The Teen Birth Rate reflects the number of births to females ages 15 to 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Please see the Definitions and Data Sources section for more information on this data series.

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Alabama	69	65	64	65	64	64	62
Alaska	64	65	64	59	61	56	53
Arizana	66	67	66	67	66	67	67
Arkansas	75	71	73	75	74	73	71
Califarnia	53	55	54	52	52	53	53
Calarada	50	52	53	51	49	48	47
Cannecticut	30	30	31	30	30	31	31
Delaware	52	50	53	54	48	51	50
District af Calumbia	63	68	71	69	72	72	69
Flarida	58	57	58	58	58	58	58
Geargia	72	67	66	65	66	68	67
Hawaii	51	51	50	52	51	48	47
Idaha	60	58	57	55	49	47	45
Illinais	56	54	52	52	51	51	50
Indiana	58	53	53	53	50	52	50
Iawa	43	41	39	36	35	35	33
Kansas	57	58	57	55	53	52	51
Kentucky	73	67	68	67	64	63	61
Lavisiana	76	74	76	74	72	72	68
Maine	48	45	44	44	43	42	42
Maryland	43	44	45	46	45	46	46
Massachusetts	28	28	29	28	29	29	29
Michigan	45	43	42	42	43	43	44
Minnesata	36	35	34	31	32	31	30
Mississippi	84	81	80	78	78	76	72
Missauri	58	55	55	55	54	54	53

Appendix 2: Teen Birth Rate by State

1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
61	63	69	72	74	73	70	72	70	69	AL
56	56	64	64	65	63	57	56	50	46	AK
68	69	70	76	80	81	79	78	75	74	AZ
70	72	78	80	80	76	74	76	74	75	AR
54	58	64	71	74	74	73	71	68	63	CA
48	49	52	55	58	58	55	54	51	50	CO
33	35	38	39	40	39	39	40	39	37	CT
52	53	56	55	61	60	60	60	57	57	DE
67	76	90	98	116	117	129	116	106	102	DC
59	62	67	69	68	66	65	64	62	59	FL
67	68	74	76	76	75	73	72	71	68	GA
49	49	54	61	59	54	53	54	48	48	HI
45	47	48	50	54	52	51	46	49	47	ID
51	54	60	64	65	64	63	63	60	57	IL
49	52	55	59	61	59	59	58	58	56	IN
33	34	40	41	43	41	41	40	39	38	IA
50	51	53	56	55	56	56	53	52	50	KS
60	61	66	68	69	65	64	64	63	62	KY
67	68	71	75	76	76	76	75	70	67	LA
39	41	42	43	44	40	37	36	34	31	ME
47	50	53	54	54	51	50	50	48	46	MD
30	32	36	36	38	38	38	37	34	32	MA
46	47	54	60	59	56	53	52	49	47	MI
31	31	34	36	37	36	35	34	32	32	MN
70	74	80	82	86	84	83	83	81	76	MS
53	55	60	63	65	63	60	59	56	54	MO

This table provides figures for the state-level Teen Birth Rate from 1980 to 1996 that were used to create the graphs that appear on the state pages. The Teen Birth Rate reflects the number of births to females ages 15 to 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Please see the Definitions and Data Sources section for more information on this data series.

Appendix 2: Teen Birth Rate by State

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Alabama	69	65	64	65	64	64	62	61	63	69	72	74	73	70	72	70	69	AL
Alaska	64	65	64	59	61	56	53	56	56	64	64	65	63	57	56	50	46	AK
Arizona	66	67	66	67	66	67	67	68	69	70	76	80	81	79	78	75	74	AZ
Arkansas	75	71	73	75	74	73	71	70	72	78	80	80	76	74	76	74	75	AR
California	53	55	54	52	52	53	53	54	58	64	71	74	74	73	71	68	63	CA
Colorado	50	52	53	51	49	48	47	48	49	52	55	58	58	55	54	51	50	CO
Connecticut	30	30	31	30	30	31	31	33	35	38	39	40	39	39	40	39	37	CT
Delaware	52	50	53	54	48	51	50	52	53	56	55	61	60	60	60	57	57	DE
District of Columbia	63	68	71	69	72	72	69	67	76	90	98	116	117	129	116	106	102	DC
Florida	58	57	58	58	58	58	58	59	62	67	69	68	66	65	64	62	59	FL
Georgia	72	67	66	65	66	68	67	67	68	74	76	76	75	73	72	71	68	GA
Hawaii	51	51	50	52	51	48	47	49	49	54	61	59	54	53	54	48	48	HI
Idaho	60	58	57	55	49	47	45	45	47	48	50	54	52	51	46	49	47	ID
Illinois	56	54	52	52	51	51	50	51	54	60	64	65	64	63	63	60	57	IL
Indiana	58	53	53	53	50	52	50	49	52	55	59	61	59	59	58	58	56	IN
Iowa	43	41	39	36	35	35	33	33	34	40	41	43	41	41	40	39	38	IA
Kansas	57	58	57	55	53	52	51	50	51	53	56	55	56	56	53	52	50	KS
Kentucky	73	67	68	67	64	63	61	60	61	66	68	69	65	64	64	63	62	KY
Louisiana	76	74	76	74	72	72	68	67	68	71	75	76	76	76	75	70	67	LA
Maine	48	45	44	44	43	42	42	39	41	42	43	44	40	37	36	34	31	ME
Maryland	43	44	45	46	45	46	46	47	50	53	54	54	51	50	50	48	46	MD
Massachusetts	28	28	29	28	29	29	29	30	32	36	36	38	38	38	37	34	32	MA
Michigan	45	43	42	42	43	43	44	46	47	54	60	59	56	53	52	49	47	MI
Minnesota	36	35	34	31	32	31	30	31	31	34	36	37	36	35	34	32	32	MN
Mississippi	84	81	80	78	78	76	72	70	74	80	82	86	84	83	83	81	76	MS
Missouri	58	55	55	55	54	54	53	53	55	60	63	65	63	60	59	56	54	MO

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Montana	49	50	49	48	47	44	42
Nebraska	45	44	43	42	42	40	37
Nevada	58	60	60	56	54	55	56
New Hampshire	34	33	35	31	31	32	31
New Jersey	35	33	34	34	33	34	34
New Mexico	72	72	76	78	72	73	70
New York	35	35	36	36	36	36	36
North Carolina	58	56	58	56	56	57	56
North Dakota	42	42	45	43	39	36	35
Ohio	53	50	50	49	49	50	49
Oklahoma	75	78	83	78	71	69	65
Oregon	51	51	47	45	44	43	43
Pennsylvania	41	40	41	40	38	40	40
Rhode Island	33	34	34	35	32	36	35
South Carolina	65	64	64	64	62	63	61
South Dakota	53	51	51	52	49	46	43
Tennessee	64	63	63	61	60	61	60
Texas	74	75	76	74	72	72	70
Utah	66	66	65	56	51	50	49
Vermont	40	41	38	38	37	36	34
Virginia	48	47	46	46	45	46	45
Washington	47	47	45	45	44	45	44
West Virginia	68	63	61	60	56	54	53
Wisconsin	40	39	38	38	38	39	38
Wyoming	79	79	77	66	60	59	50

Appendix 2: Teen Birth Rate by State

1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
42	40	42	48	47	46	46	41	42	39	MT
37	39	40	42	42	41	40	43	38	39	NE
57	64	69	72	75	71	73	74	74	70	NV
33	33	34	34	33	31	31	30	31	29	NH
36	38	41	41	41	39	38	39	38	35	NJ
71	72	75	78	80	80	81	77	75	71	NM
37	40	42	44	46	45	46	46	44	42	NY
57	61	66	68	70	70	67	66	64	64	NC
32	32	31	36	36	37	37	34	34	32	ND
49	52	55	58	61	58	57	55	53	50	OH
63	64	67	67	72	70	69	66	64	63	OK
46	48	52	54	55	53	51	51	51	51	OR
39	41	45	45	47	45	44	44	42	39	PA
35	38	40	45	45	48	50	48	43	43	RI
61	65	69	72	73	71	66	66	65	63	SC
46	46	48	47	47	48	44	42	40	40	SD
61	64	69	73	75	72	70	71	68	66	TN
68	69	72	76	78	78	78	78	76	74	TX
47	46	47	48	48	46	44	42	42	43	UT
30	34	35	35	39	36	35	33	29	30	VT
45	45	51	53	53	52	50	51	49	46	VA
45	47	50	53	54	51	50	48	48	45	WA
51	50	55	58	58	56	56	54	53	50	WV
37	38	41	43	44	42	41	39	38	37	WI
47	49	50	56	54	49	50	48	47	44	WY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Montana	49	50	49	48	47	44	42
Nebraska	45	44	43	42	42	40	37
Nevada	58	60	60	56	54	55	56
New Hampshire	34	33	35	31	31	32	31
New Jersey	35	33	34	34	33	34	34
New Mexico	72	72	76	78	72	73	70
New York	35	35	36	36	36	36	36
North Carolina	58	56	58	56	56	57	56
North Dakota	42	42	45	43	39	36	35
Ohio	53	50	50	49	49	50	49
Oklahoma	75	78	83	78	71	69	65
Oregon	51	51	47	45	44	43	43
Pennsylvania	41	40	41	40	38	40	40
Rhode Island	33	34	34	35	32	36	35
South Carolina	65	64	64	64	62	63	61
South Dakota	53	51	51	52	49	46	43
Tennessee	64	63	63	61	60	61	60
Texas	74	75	76	74	72	72	70
Utah	66	66	65	56	51	50	49
Vermont	40	41	38	38	37	36	34
Virginia	48	47	46	46	45	46	45
Washington	47	47	45	45	44	45	44
West Virginia	68	63	61	60	56	54	53
Wisconsin	40	39	38	38	38	39	38
Wyoming	79	79	77	66	60	59	50

Appendix 2: Teen Birth Rate by State

1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
42	40	42	48	47	46	46	41	42	39	MT
37	39	40	42	42	41	40	43	38	39	NE
57	64	69	72	75	71	73	74	74	70	NV
33	33	34	34	33	31	31	30	31	29	NH
36	38	41	41	41	39	38	39	38	35	NJ
71	72	75	78	80	80	81	77	75	71	NM
37	40	42	44	46	45	46	46	44	42	NY
57	61	66	68	70	70	67	66	64	64	NC
32	32	31	36	36	37	37	34	34	32	ND
49	52	55	58	61	58	57	55	53	50	OH
63	64	67	67	72	70	69	66	64	63	OK
46	48	52	54	55	53	51	51	51	51	OR
39	41	45	45	47	45	44	44	42	39	PA
35	38	40	45	45	48	50	48	43	43	RI
61	65	69	72	73	71	66	66	65	63	SC
46	46	48	47	47	48	44	42	40	40	SD
61	64	69	73	75	72	70	71	68	66	TN
68	69	72	76	78	78	78	78	76	74	TX
47	46	47	48	48	46	44	42	42	43	UT
30	34	35	35	39	36	35	33	29	30	VT
45	45	51	53	53	52	50	51	49	46	VA
45	47	50	53	54	51	50	48	48	45	WA
51	50	55	58	58	56	56	54	53	50	WV
37	38	41	43	44	42	41	39	38	37	WI
47	49	50	56	54	49	50	48	47	44	WY

Among Those Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, Percent Who Have Had No Sexual Intercourse During the Last 3 Months: 1997 is the percentage of males and females who reported having had no sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey and who were enrolled in high school (9th-12th grades) at the time of the survey. This question was asked only of students who reported ever having had sexual intercourse. This information is available only for 20 states and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: Kann, L., Kinchen, S.A., Williams, B.I., Ross, J.G., Lowry, R., Hill, C.V., Grunbaum, J., Blumson, P.S., Collins, J.L., and Kolbe, L.J., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1997." *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 47(SS-3). Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1998.

Birth Rate for Younger Teens: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence rather than the place where the birth occurred. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all females ages 15-17, regardless of marital status.

SOURCE: Ventura, S.J., Mathews, T.J., and Curtin, S.C., "Teenage Births in the United States: State Trends, 1991-1996, An Update," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 46, No. 11, Supplement 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1998, Table 1.

Birth Rate to Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1991 and 1996 displays in the first two columns the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 19 per 1,000 females in this age group for both 1991 and 1996, total and separately for non-Hispanic whites, blacks, and Hispanics. Rates for blacks include a small number of Hispanic blacks. Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race. Birth rates are not available for a racial or ethnic group if fewer than 20 births were reported for that group or if the estimate of the number of women in that racial or ethnic group was fewer than 1,000 women. Displayed in the third column is the percent change in each birth rate between 1991 and 1996. Percent change is calculated by subtracting the 1991 birth rate from the 1996 birth rate and dividing the difference by the 1991 birth rate. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. Data reflect the mother's place of residence rather than the place where the birth occurred.

SOURCE: Ventura, S.J., Mathews, T.J., and Curtin, S.C., "Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991-97: National and State Patterns," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1998.

Gonorrhea Rate: 1996 (cases per 100,000 females ages 15-19) is the number of cases of gonorrhea per 100,000 females ages 15-19 reported to the Division of STD (sexually transmitted disease) Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, by the STD control programs and health departments in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Because there are differences across states in case definitions as well as in the policies and systems for collecting data, comparisons of rates between areas should be interpreted with caution. For example, in many states, reporting from public sources (e.g., STD clinics) is more complete than reporting from private sources.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Total Gonorrhea Cases and Rate per 100,000 by State and Age, 1996." Special tabulation by Division of STD Prevention, 1998.

Number of Births to Females Ages 15-19: 1996 and 2005 (Assuming Teen Birth Rate Remains Constant) is the number of births occurring to mothers who were ages 15-19 at the time of the birth. Births for 1996 are reported by the mother's place of residence rather than the place where the birth occurred. Projection of births for 2005 was calculated by multiplying the 1996 birth rate for females ages 15-19 for each state by the U.S. Bureau of the Census "Series A" projection of the number of females ages 15-19 for each state for 2005. The population projections are consistent with the Census Bureau's "Middle Series" projection of the national population and are based on state-specific data on births, deaths, international migration, and domestic migration. This projection of teen births is provided to illustrate the effect of changes in the population of teen females on teen births. This projection should be viewed with caution and not interpreted as a forecast. In recent decades, the Teen Birth Rate has been volatile and may change substantially during the 1996-2005 period.

SOURCES: 1996 birth data: National Center for Health Statistics, "Teen Births by Age and Race of Mother, United States and Each State, 1996." Special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1998. **2005 female population projection:** Child Trends tabulations of state projection data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (online) available at http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/stproj.html.

Number of Females Ages 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity: 1996 is the estimated number of females (by race and Hispanic origin) living in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia who were between the ages of 15 and 19 as of July 1, 1996. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census (online) available at http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/sarh/sasrh96.txt.

Percent Change in Teen Birth Rate: 1991-1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19) is the percent change in the Teen Birth Rate from 1991 to 1996. To calculate percent change, the birth rate for 1991 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19) was subtracted from the birth rate for 1996, and that difference was divided by the birth rate for 1991. The results were multiplied by 100 for readability.

SOURCE: Ventura, S.J., Mathews, T.J., and Curtin, S.C., "Teenage Births in the United States: State Trends, 1991-1996, An Update," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 46, No. 11, Supplement 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1998, Table 1.

Percent of Births to Teens Receiving Late Or No Prenatal Care: 1996 is the percentage of births that occurred to mothers who reported receiving prenatal care only in the third trimester of their pregnancy or receiving no prenatal care and who were between the ages of 15 and 19 at the time of the birth. Percentages are based only on those birth certificates on which prenatal care was reported. Comparisons across states should be made with caution because there are many states in which prenatal care is not stated on a substantial percentage of birth certificates. For example, in Connecticut, the District of Columbia, and Maryland, prenatal care information is not provided on at least 20 percent of certificates of births to teen mothers. In Hawaii, Idaho, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Washington, prenatal care information is not provided on 10 to 20 percent of certificates of births to teen mothers.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, "Births to Mothers Aged 15 to 19 by Adequacy of Care and Race of Mother, United States and Each State, 1996." Special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1998.

Percent of High School Students Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse: 1997 is the percentage of males and females who reported ever having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime and who were enrolled in high school (9th-12th grades) at the time of the survey. This information is available only for 20 states and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: Kann, L., Kinchen, S.A., Williams, B.I., Ross, J.G., Lowry, R., Hill, C.V., Grunbaum, J., Blumson, P.S., Collins, J.L., and Kolbe, L.J., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1997." *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 47(SS-3). Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1998.

Percent of High School Students Who Have Had Four Or More Sexual Partners During Their Lifetime: 1997 is the percentage of males and females who reported having had four or more sexual partners during their lifetime and who were enrolled in high school

(9th-12th grades) at the time of the survey. Information is available only for 20 states and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: Kann, L., Kinchen, S.A., Williams, B.I., Ross, J.G., Lowry, R., Hill, C.V., Grunbaum, J., Blumson, P.S., Collins, J.L., and Kolbe, L.J., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1997." *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 47(SS-3). Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1998.

Percent of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse: 1997 is the percentage of males and females who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse and who were enrolled in high school (9th-12th grades) at the time of the survey. This question was asked only of students who reported being currently sexual active (meaning they had engaged in sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey). This information is available only for 20 states and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: Kann, L., Kinchen, S.A., Williams, B.I., Ross, J.G., Lowry, R., Hill, C.V., Grunbaum, J., Blumson, P.S., Collins, J.L., and Kolbe, L.J., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1997." *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 47(SS-3). Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1998.

Percent of Teen Births That Are Repeat Births: 1996 is the percentage of births that were second or higher order births to mothers who were between the ages of 15 and 19 at the time of the birth. The data are reported by the mother's place of residence rather than the place where the birth occurred. Percentages are based on those birth certificates on which birth order is reported. Data for Connecticut should be viewed with caution because birth order was not stated on more than 13 percent of certificates of births to teen mothers.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, "Births to Mothers Aged 15 to 19 by Birth Order and Race of Mother, United States and Each State, 1996." Special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1998.

Percent of Teen Births That Occurred to Unmarried Teens: 1996 is the percentage of all teen births occurring to unmarried females between the ages of 15 and 19 at the time of the birth. Marital status is obtained from a question on the birth certificate in 45 states. The mother's marital status is inferred for California, Connecticut, Michigan, Nevada, and New York from other birth certificate information. Births are reported by the mother's place of residence rather than the place where the birth occurred.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, "Births to Mothers Aged 15 to 19 by Marital

Status and Race of Mother, United States and Each State, 1996." Special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1998.

Smoking Among Teenage Mothers: 1990/91 and 1995/96 is the percentage of teen mothers ages 15-19 who smoked during pregnancy. The percentages shown are the averages for 1990 and 1991 data and for 1995 and 1996 data, respectively. Two-year averages were used to provide more reliable state estimates. Also shown is the percent change between the two time periods. The percent change was calculated by subtracting the unrounded 1990/91 rate from the unrounded 1995/96 rate and dividing the difference by the 1990/91 rate. Data for smoking in 1990/91 are not available for California, Indiana, New York, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. Data for smoking in 1995/96 are not available for California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota.

SOURCE: Mathews, T.J., "Smoking During Pregnancy, 1990-96," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Volume 47, No. 10. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1998.

Teen Abortion Rate: 1992-1995 (number of abortions per 1,000 females ages 15-19) is the number of abortions occurring to teenagers ages 15 to 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Abortions are reported by the state in which the abortion occurred (state of occurrence), not the state in which the female resided (state of residence). These rates should be viewed with caution because in many states a substantial percentage of abortions are performed on persons who actually reside in another state. Rates are not available for states not reporting age of female receiving the abortion. Rates were calculated by Child Trends, using data on the number of abortions from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. To calculate the Teen Abortion Rate, the number of reported abortions was divided by the population of females ages 15-19 in each state and then multiplied by 1,000.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **1995 abortion data:** Koonin, L.M., Smith, J.C., Ramick, M., and Strauss, L.T., "Abortion Surveillance—United States, 1995," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 47(SS-2). Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1998. **1993 and 1994 abortion data:** Koonin, L.M., Smith, J.C., Ramick, M., Strauss, L.T., and Hopkins, F.W., "Abortion Surveillance—United States, 1993 and 1994," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 46(SS-4). Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1997. **1992 abortion data:** Koonin, L.M., Smith, J.C., Ramick, M., and Green, C.A. "Abortion Surveillance—

United States, 1992," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 45(SS-3). Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1996. **1992-1995 population data:** U.S. Bureau of the Census (online) available at http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/st_sasrh.html.

Teen Birth Rate: 1996 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19) is the number of births to teenagers ages 15 to 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence rather than the place where the birth occurred. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all females ages 15-19, regardless of marital status. We did not include births to females under age 15 in this analysis, since less than 3 percent of teen births occurred to females who were less than 15 years old.

SOURCE: Ventura, S.J., Mathews, T.J., and Curtin, S.C., "Teenage Births in the United States: State Trends, 1991-1996, An Update," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 46, No. 11, Supplement 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1998, Table 1.

Teen Births as Percent of All Births: 1996 was calculated by dividing the number of births to females ages 15-19 by the total number of births to women of all ages. Births are reported by state of residence of the mother, not by state of occurrence of the birth.

SOURCE: Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., and Mathews, T.J., "Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1996," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 46, No. 11, Supplement. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1998, Table 10.

Youths Ages 12-19 Lacking Health Insurance: 1995 is the percentage of females and males ages 12-19 who were not covered by private or public health insurance. Figures shown here represent an average of yearly data reflecting experience from 1993 through 1997.

SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville, special tabulations of the 1994-1998 March Current Population Surveys.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation funds a nationwide network of KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

Alabama

Steve Prince
Director of Communications & Programs

VOICES for Alabama's Children
PO Box 4576
Montgomery, AL 36103
(334) 213-2410
(334) 213-2413 (fax)
vfac@mindspring.com
www.alavoices.org

Alaska

Norm Dinges
Project Director

KIDS COUNT Alaska
University of Alaska—Anchorage Institute of Social and Economic Research
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508
(907) 786-7744
(907) 786-7739 (fax)
afngd@uaa.alaska.edu

Arizona

Carol Kamin
Executive Director

Children's Action Alliance
4001 North 3rd Street
Suite 160
Phoenix, AZ 85012
(602) 266-0707
(602) 263-8792 (fax)
ckamin@azchildren.org
www.azchildren.org

Arkansas

Amy Rossi
Executive Director

Arkansas Advocates for Children & Families
103 East 7th Street
Suite 931
Little Rock, AR 72201-4531
(501) 371-9678
(501) 371-9681 (fax)
aacf@aristotle.net
www.aradvocates.org

California

Amy Dominguez-Arms
Director of Policy

Children Now
1212 Broadway
Suite 530
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 763-2444
(510) 763-1974 (fax)
children@childrennow.org
www.childrennow.org

Colorado

Christine Staberg
KIDS COUNT Coordinator

Colorado Children's Campaign
225 East 16th Avenue
Suite B-300
Denver, CO 80203-1604
(303) 839-1580
(303) 839-1354 (fax)
info@coloradokids.org
www.coloradokids.org

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Connecticut

Paul Gionfriddo
Executive Director

Connecticut Association for Human Services
110 Bartholomew Avenue
Hartford, CT 06106
(860) 951-2212
(860) 951-6511 (fax)
pgionfriddo@cahs.org
www.cahs.org

Delaware

Teresa Schooley
KIDS COUNT Project Director

University of Delaware
298K Graham Hall
Newark, DE 19717
(302) 831-8355
(302) 831-4987 (fax)
terrys@udel.edu

District of Columbia

Melissa Littlefield
Project Coordinator

DC Children's Trust Fund
1511 K Street, NW
Suite 428
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 624-5555
(202) 624-0396 (fax)
dcctf@mcione.com

Florida

Kathy Goltry
KIDS COUNT Project Coordinator

University of South Florida
Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute
13301 Bruce B. Downs Blvd.
Tampa, FL 33612
(813) 974-4601
(813) 974-7376 (fax)
goltry@fmhi.usf.edu

Georgia

R. Casey Goodman
KIDS COUNT Project Director

Georgians For Children
3091 Maple Drive, NE
Suite 114
Atlanta, GA 30324
(404) 365-8948
(404) 365-9009 (fax)
kidscount@georgians.com
www.georgians.com

Hawaii

Marcia Hartsock
KIDS COUNT Project Director

Center on the Family
University of Hawaii—Manoa
2515 Campus Road
Miller Hall 103
Honolulu, HI 96822
(808) 956-4136
(808) 956-4147 (fax)
marciah@hawaii.edu
www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/cof

Idaho

Helen Stroebel
KIDS COUNT Coordinator

Mountain States Group
1607 West Jefferson Street
Boise, ID 83702
(208) 338-1014
(208) 331-0267 (fax)
stroebel@cyberhighway.net
www.idahokids.org

Illinois

Alan Simpson
Director of Communications

Voices for Illinois Children
208 South LaSalle Street
Suite 1580
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 516-5551
(312) 456-0088 (fax)
simpson_alan@voices4kids.org
www.voices4kids.org

Indiana

Judith Erikson
Director of Research Services

Indiana Youth Institute
3901 North Meridian Street
Suite 200
Indianapolis, IN 46208-4046
(317) 924-3657
(317) 924-1314 (fax)
erikson@on-net.net
www.iyi.org

Iowa

Michael Crawford
KIDS COUNT Project Director

Child & Family Policy Center
1021 Fleming Building
Suite 1021
218 Sixth Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50309
(515) 280-9027
(515) 244-8997 (fax)
mcrawford@cfpciowa.org
www.cfpciowa.org

Kansas

Gary Brunk
Executive Director

Kansas Action for Children
PO Box 463
Topeka, KS 66612-0463
(785) 232-0550
(785) 232-0699 (fax)
brunk@kac.org

Kentucky

Valerie Salley
KIDS COUNT Coordinator

Kentucky Youth Advocates, Inc.
2034 Frankfort Avenue
Louisville, KY 40206
(502) 895-8167
(502) 895-8225 (fax)
hn3181@handsnet.org

Louisiana

Judy Watts
President & CEO

Agenda for Children
PO Box 51837
New Orleans, LA 70151
(504) 586-8509
(504) 586-8522 (fax)
hn1591@handsnet.org

Maine

Elinor Goldberg
Executive Director

Maine Children's Alliance
PO Box 2446
Augusta, ME 04338
(207) 623-1868
(207) 626-3302 (fax)
elgoldberg@aol.com
www.mekids.org

Maryland

Jennean Everett-Reynolds
KIDS COUNT Project Director

Advocates for Children & Youth
34 Market Place
5th Floor
Baltimore, MD 21202
(410) 547-9200
(410) 547-8690 (fax)
jenneanr@aol.com

Massachusetts

Jetta Bernier
Executive Director

Massachusetts Committee for Children & Youth
14 Beacon Street
Suite 706
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 742-8555
(617) 742-7808 (fax)
mail@masskids.org
www.masskids.org

Michigan

Jane Zehnder-Merrell
KIDS COUNT Project Director

Michigan League for Human Services
300 North Washington Square
Suite 401
Lansing, MI 48933
(517) 487-5436
(517) 371-4546 (fax)
zehnder3@pilot.msu.edu
www.pilot.msu.edu/user/mlhs

Minnesota

Diane Benjamin
KIDS COUNT Director

Children's Defense Fund—Minnesota
550 Rice Street
St. Paul, MN 55103
(651) 227-6121
(651) 227-2553 (fax)
benjamin@cdf-mn.org

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Mississippi

Rhea Williams-Bishop
KIDS COUNT Project Coordinator

Mississippi Forum on Children & Families, Inc.
737 North President Street
Jackson, MS 39202
(601) 355-4911
(601) 355-4813 (fax)
hn3164@handsnet.org

Missouri

Susan Scribner
KIDS COUNT Project Director

Citizens for Missouri's Children
2717 Sutton Avenue
Suite 200
St. Louis, MO 63143
(314) 647-2003
(314) 644-5437 (fax)
cmc@jinx.umsi.edu
www.umsl.edu/~cmc/

Nebraska

Kathy Bigsby Moore
Executive Director

Voices for Children in Nebraska
7521 Main Street
Suite 103
Omaha, NE 68127
(402) 597-3100
(402) 597-2705 (fax)
voices@uswest.net

Nevada

Dr. Paula Ford
Executive Director

WE CAN, Inc.
5440 West Sahara
Suite 202
Las Vegas, NV 89102
(702) 368-1533
(702) 368-1540 (fax)
nvkidscnt@aol.com

New Hampshire

Nadine Altomare
Community Liaison

Children's Alliance of New Hampshire
125 Airport Road
Concord, NH 03301
(603) 225-0900
(603) 225-4346 (fax)
canh@tiac.net

New Jersey

Eloisa Hernandez
KIDS COUNT Director

Association for Children of New Jersey
35 Halsey Street
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 643-3876
(973) 643-9153 (fax)
acnj@ix.netcom.com
www.acnj.org

New Mexico

Alice Otero
KIDS COUNT Director

New Mexico Advocates for Children & Families
PO Box 26666
Albuquerque, NM 87125
(505) 244-9505
(505) 244-9509 (fax)
kcount@nm.net

New York

Deborah Benson
Director of Policy Planning & Research

State of New York Council on Children and Families
5 Empire State Plaza
Suite 2810
Albany, NY 12223-1533
(518) 474-6294
(518) 473-2570 (fax)
hn7870@handsnet.org

North Carolina

Julie Rehder
Senior Director for National & Community Partnership

North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute
311 E Edenton Street
Raleigh, NC 27601-1017
(919) 834-6623
(919) 829-7299 (fax)
covenant@intrex.net
www.ncchild.org

North Dakota

Ann Lochner
Director

North Dakota KIDS COUNT
University of North Dakota
Gillette Hall
Room 3
Grand Forks, ND 58202-7090
(701) 777-4086
(701) 777-4257 (fax)
ann_lochner@mail.und.nodak.edu

Ohio

David Norris
Communications Manager

Children's Defense Fund—Ohio
52 East Lynn Street
Suite 400
Columbus, OH 43215
(614) 221-2244
(614) 221-2247 (fax)
dnorris@infinet.com
www.cdfohio.org

Oklahoma

Marlo Nash
KIDS COUNT Coordinator

Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy
420 NW 13th Street
Suite 101
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
(405) 236-5437
(405) 236-5439 (fax)
marlonash@aol.com
www.oica.org

Oregon

Tonia Hunt
Project Director

Children First for Oregon
921 SW Morrison
Suite 418
Portland, OR 97205
(503) 294-1456
(503) 294-1806 (fax)
hn3156@handsnet.org

Pennsylvania

Martha Bergsten
KIDS COUNT Project Director

Pennsylvania Partnerships for Children
20 North Market Square
Suite 300
Harrisburg, PA 17101-1632
(717) 236-5680
(717) 236-7745 (fax)
mbergsten@papartnerships.org
info@papartnerships.org
www.papartnerships.org

Rhode Island

Elizabeth Burke Bryant
Executive Director

Rhode Island KIDS COUNT
70 Elm Street
Providence, RI 02903
(401) 351-9400
(401) 351-1758 (fax)
ebb@rikidscount.org
www.rikidscount.org

South Carolina

Baron Holmes
KIDS COUNT Project Director

South Carolina Budget & Control Board
PO Box 12444
Columbia, SC 29211
(803) 734-2291
(803) 734-1276 (fax)
bholmes@ogc.state.sc.us

South Dakota

Carole Cochran
Project Coordinator

Business Research Bureau
University of South Dakota
414 E Clark Street
Vermillion, SD 57069
(605) 677-5287
(605) 677-5427 (fax)
ccochran@usd.edu
www.usd.edu/brbinfo/brb/kc

Tennessee

Linda O'Neal
Executive Director

Tennessee Commission on Children & Youth
Andrew Johnson Tower
9th Floor
710 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, TN 37243-0800
(615) 741-2633
(615) 741-5956 (fax)
loneal2@mail.state.tn.us
www.state.tn.us/tccy

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Texas

Pam Hormuth
KIDS COUNT
Project Director

Center for Public Policy Priorities
900 Lydia Street
Austin, TX 78702
(512) 320-0222
(512) 320-0227 (fax)
hormuth@cppp.org
www.cppp.org/kidscount

Utah

Terry Haven
KIDS COUNT
Coordinator

Utah Children
747 East South Temple Street
Suite 150
Salt Lake City, UT 84102
(801) 364-1182
(801) 364-1186 (fax)
terryh@utahchildren.net

Vermont

Carlen Finn
Executive Director

Vermont Children's Forum
PO Box 261
Montpelier, VT 05601
(802) 229-6377
(802) 229-4929 (fax)
vcf@connriver.net

Virginia

Lisa Wood
Project Director

Action Alliance for Virginia's Children & Youth
701 East Franklin Street
Suite 807
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 649-0184
(804) 649-0161 (fax)
lwood_aavcy@hotmail.com

Washington

Rick Brandon
Executive Director

Human Services Policy Center
Institute for Public Policy & Mgt.
Graduate School of Public Affairs
University of Washington
324 Parrington
Box 353060
Seattle, WA 98195-3060
(206) 543-8483
(206) 616-5769 (fax)
brandon@u.washington.edu
www.hspc.org

West Virginia

Margie Hale
Executive Director

West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund
1031 Quarrier Street
Suite 313
Atlas Building
Charleston, WV 25301
(304) 345-2101
(304) 345-2102 (fax)
hn3174@handsnet.org
www.wvkidscountfund.org

Wisconsin

Anne Arnesen
Director

Wisconsin Council on Children & Families
16 North Carroll Street
Suite 420
Madison, WI 53703
(608) 284-0580
(608) 284-0583 (fax)
aarnesen@facstaff.wisc.edu
www.wccf.org

Wyoming

Kathy Emmons
Executive Director

Wyoming PARENT, Inc.
2601 Central Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82001
(307) 635-2272
(307) 772-0578 (fax)
kcemmons@juno.com

For more information about the Plain Talk Initiative and the programs cited in this *Special Report*, contact the individuals listed here.

Plain Talk Atlanta

Cheryl Boykins

The Center for Black Women's Wellness
477 Windsor Street, SW
Room 309
Atlanta, GA 30312
(404) 688-9202
(404) 880-9435 (fax)

Hablando Claro San Diego

Marta Flores

Logan Heights Family Health Center
1809 National Avenue
San Diego, CA 92113
(619) 234-8171
(619) 237-1856 (fax)

Preventing Adolescent Pregnancy

Linda Lazier
Director

Girls, Incorporated
441 W Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202
(317) 634-7546, ext. 34
llazier@girls-inc.org

Plain Talk/ Hablando Claro Hartford

Flora Parisky

Hartford Action Plan on Infant Health
30 Arbor Street
Hartford, CT 06106
(860) 236-4872
(860) 232-8321 (fax)

Plain Talk Seattle

Howard Martin

Neighborhood House
905 Spruce Street
Jesse Epstein Building
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 461-8379
(206) 461-3857 (fax)

Teen Outreach Program

Lynda M. Bell
National Coordinator

The Cornerstone Consulting Group, Inc.
1 Greenway Plaza
Suite 550
Houston, TX 77063
(713) 627-2322
hn7602@handsnet.org

Plain Talk New Orleans

Tammi Flemming

St. Thomas/Irish Channel Consortium
812-814 St. Andrew Street
New Orleans, LA 70130
(504) 524-1700
(504) 595-5064 (fax)

Pregnancy Prevention Programs

Dr. Michael A. Carrera
Director

Children's Aid Society
350 E 88 Street
New York, NY 10128
(212) 876-9716
casntc@IBM.net

Teen Services Program

Marion Howard, PhD
Clinical Director

Grady Health System
80 Butler Street, SE
PO Box 26158
Atlanta, GA 30335-3801
(404) 616-3513

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service, and his siblings, who named the Foundation in honor of their mother. The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human-service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost-effective responses to these needs.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
410.547.6600
Fax 410.547.6624
www.aecf.org

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
410.547.6600
Fax 410.547.6624
www.aecf.org